# The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No 395. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED........ £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED...... 1 6 0 } DUBLIN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.


## Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Last Five Nights of Mr. CHARLES YOUNG.
Second Appearance of Mr. S. ARTAUD.
Every Evening the Renowned Herr Nicolo Deulin and his Talented Family.

On THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, AUG. 7,
The performances will commence with the celebrated Drama, entitled
THE OCEAN OF LIFE, OR EVERY INCH A SAILOR.
Mat Merriton - - - Mr. C. Young.
Jemmy Jumble - - - Mr. S. Artaud.
The Honourable Isabella Morville - - Miss A. Parker.
After which
A NEW CHINESE BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
By Herr Nicolo Deulin and his Talented Family.
To be followed by the Original Burlesque, entitled
THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS, OR THE PRINCE, THE PIRATE, AND THE PEARL.
Mirza - - - Mr. Charles Young.
Selim - - - Miss A. Parker.
To be followed by the laughable Farce of
YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER.
John Strong - - - Mr. S. Artaud.
To conclude with a New Grand Necromantic Ballet d'Action, arranged by Herr Deulin, entitled the
VAMPIRE FIEND.
Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
Sole Lessee—Mr. T. KIRBY.
Managing Director—Mr. Robt. Fraser.
On THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, August 7th, and during the Week, the Amusements will commence at half-past Six o'clock, with a Grand Promenade, at which the Brass Band of the Establishment will attend, followed by
The performance of the Amusing Little Marionettes, and the astounding Gymnastic feats of the
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS,
Mr. JAMESON & FAMILY.
In the Concert Hall, at 8 o'clock, Mr. F. MacCabe, the Protean Mimic, will present selections from his popular Musical Entertainment "Begone, Dull Care." Mdlle. Martinez, in her graceful Dances, and Mr. Jameson and family in their chaste and elegant Drawing-room Entertainment, concluding each evening with a splendid display of Fireworks, under the direction of Mr. Kirby, 15, Lower Sackville-street.
Admission to the Gardens, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Concert Hall, 6d. extra.
Gates Open at half-past Six o'clock.

KINGSTOWN.—CONCERT ROOM, SUSSEX-PLACE,
Within two minutes' walk of the Kingstown Terminus.
VOCAL MUSIC, its Theory and Practice,
SIGHT AND PART SINGING, VOCALISATION, &c.,
"WILHEM'S SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM."
Mr. GASKIN is now forming a select Elementary Singing Class for Ladies. The first Lesson will take place on FRIDAY NEXT, the 10th of AUGUST, at Two o'clock, after which no person can be admitted.
Gentlemen's Class on Friday Evening, August 10, at Eight o'clock.
Terms—10s. 6d. for the course of Twelve Lessons.
N.B.—Intending members will please forward their names and address to Mr. Gaskin's Academy of Vocal Music, 40, Great Brunswick-street.
*** Mr. GASKIN will attend at the Concert Room on Thursday, August 9, from Four to Five o'clock, to issue tickets, &c.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION
Of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture.
Admission, One Shilling.
Family Tickets for Four Persons .................. 2s. 0d.
Season Tickets .................. 2s. 6d.
Catalogues Fourpence.
Admission in the Evening, at Seven o'clock, ONE PENNY.
Will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 11th inst.
(By order) B. MULRENIN, R.H.A. Secretary.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.
Notice is hereby given that Collecting Cards in connection with the Young Men's Auxiliary to the above Society can be had on application at the office of the Society, No. 10, Kildare-street, Dublin. The Cards are arranged for penny-a-week subscription.

CURRAGH CAMP RACES,
TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1860.
To Commence at One o'clock p.m.
STEWARDS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt Beresford, A D C, Staff | Capt Alexander, Grenadier Guards |
| Lieut O'Connor, Royal Artillery | Major Douglas, 2nd Bat 14th Reg |
| Capt Browne, Scots' Greys | Lieut Willis, 1st Bat 15th Reg |
| Capt Dymond, 3rd Lt Dragoons | Capt Davis, 2nd Bat 16th Reg |
| Lieut Davis, 4th Lt Dragoons | Capt Adams, 2nd Bat 20th Reg |
| Capt Gordon, 14th Lt Dragoons | Major Clerke, 26th Regiment |
| Cornet Maxwell, 15th Hussars | Capt Travers, 4th Bat 60th Rifles |
| Capt Fyers, Royal Engineers | Captain Douglas, 96th Regiment. |
| Captain Baby, Military Train | |

FIRST RACE.
The Inkermann Stakes of £2 each, £1 entrance, with about £20 added, for Horses of Infantry Officers. Weight for age—3 years, 8st 9lb; 4 years, 10st 11lb; 5 years, 11st 4lb; 6 years and aged, 11st 7lb. Thorough-bred Horses 7lb extra. Any Horse the winner of a Race value £100 to carry 10lb extra; £50, 7lb extra. One mile and a-half, Peel Course.

SECOND RACE.
The Balaklava Stakes of £2 each, £1 entrance, with about £20 added, for passed Cavalry Chargers (Staff and Regimental), 12 stone each. Thorough-bred Horses 7lb extra. One mile and a-half, on the Peel Course.

THIRD RACE.
The Curragh Camp Stakes of £3 each (half forfeit if declared before 10 a.m. on the morning of the race), £2 entrance, with about £25 added. About two miles on the Peel Course. If four Horses start, the second to save his stakes. 3 years old, 8st 9lb; 4 years, 10st 11lb; 5 years, 11st 4lb; 6 years and aged, 11st 7lb. Thorough-bred Horses 7lb extra. The winner to be sold for £100; if entered to be sold for £75, allowed 7lb; for £50, 10lb; £25, 14lb. The winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race, and any surplus over the selling price to go to the Fund. Any Horse the winner of a race value £100 to carry 10lb extra; £50, 7lb extra.

FOURTH RACE.
The "Open Stakes," a selling Race, for all Horses, £3 each, with about £25 added by the Officers quartered at the Curragh Camp and Newbridge. Weight for age—3 years, 7st 7lb; 4 years, 8st 2lb; 5 years, 8st 8lb; 6 years and aged, 8st 12lb. The winner to be sold for £100; if entered to be sold for £80 allowed 3lb; if for £60, 9lb; £40, 14lb; £25, 21lb. Mile and a-quarter, Peel Course. The winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race. Any surplus over the selling price to go to fund.

FIFTH RACE.
A Hurdle Race of £2 each, with £30 added. £1 entrance. 3 years, 9st 9lb; 4 years, 10st 11lb; 5 years, 11st 4lb; 6 years and aged, 11st 7lb. Thoroughbred Horses 7lb extra. One mile and a-half, over five flights of Hurdles. Penalties on winners as in the Curragh Camp Stakes.

SIXTH RACE.
The Scurry Stakes of £2 each, £1 entrance, with £ added. Weight for age—3 years, 9st 9lb; 4 years, 10st 11lb; 5 years, 11st 4lb; 6 years and aged, 11st 7lb. Thoroughbred Horses 7lbs extra. The winner to be sold for £35 immediately after the race. Any surplus over selling price to go to Fund. Three quarters of a mile. The last Horse to pay the 2nd Horse's stake.

SEVENTH RACE.
The Beaten Plate of £1 10s entrance, with £ added, for Beaten Horses. Anglesea Post. To be handicapped by the Stewards, or whom they may appoint.

EIGHTH RACE.
An Open Pony Race, £1 each, 10s entrance, with £ added. Catch Weights for Ponies under 14 hands. Three quarters of a mile. Gentlemen riders. The last Pony to pay the 2nd Pony's stakes.

RULES.
1 All Horses (except those entering for the "Open" Stakes and Pony Race) to be bona fide and unconditionally the property of, and ridden by Officers belonging to the Staff and Regiments serving at the Curragh Camp and Newbridge, and to have been in their possession for one month previous to the day of the race.
2 Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs.
3 All Horses to be named for all the Races (except the Beaten Plate and Pony Race) to Major Douglas, 2nd Battalion 14th Regiment, Curragh Camp, by Friday, August 10th, by noon. The entry to be in writing, with the name of the owner, age, colour, and weight to be carried, and colour of the rider. Any gentleman riding in a wrong colour to be fined £1. The stakes and entrance money to be sent with the nomination, or the entry will not be received.
4 The entrance money in each race to go to the Fund. The riders to pay 2s 6d to the weigher for each time they ride, and the winner of each race £1 to the judge.
5 All Horses to be ridden in front of the stand before starting for each race.
6 Three Horses, the property of different owners, to start for each race (except the Hurdle Race and "Open" Stakes, in which four must start) or the money added will be withheld.
7 The Stewards to have the power of postponing the races to any other day; of settling all disputes, &c., &c.

CURRAGH CAMP GAMES AND FOOT RACES.
MONDAY, AUGUST 13.
To Commence at One o'clock.
STEWARDS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Captain Beresford, A D C, Staff | Capt Alexander, Grenadier Guards |
| Lieut O'Connor, Royal Artillery | Major Douglas, 2nd Bat 14th Reg |
| Capt Browne, Royal Scots' Greys | Lieut Willis, 1st Bat 15th Reg |
| Capt Dymond, 3rd Lt Dragoons | Capt Davis, 2nd Bat 16th Reg |
| Lieut Davis, 4th Light Dragoons | Capt Adams, 2nd Bat 20th Reg |
| Capt Gordon, 14th Lt Dragoons | Major Clerke, 26th Regiment |
| Cornet Maxwell, 15th Hussars | Capt Travers, 4th Bat 60th Rifles |
| Captain Fyers, Royal Engineers | Captain Douglas, 96th Regiment. |
| Captain Baby, Military Train | |

1 Long Jump with Run; open to all—1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
2 High Leap; open to all—1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
3 Hop, Step, and Jump; open to all—1st prize, 10s; 2nd prize, 5s.
4 Putting the Stone; open to all—1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
5 Throwing the Hammer; open to all—1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
6 Flat Race, 500 yards; open to all Non-commissioned Officers—1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £2.
7 Flat Race, 500 yards; open to all Privates—1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
8 Flat Race, 200 yards; open to Drummers, Trumpeters, Buglers, and Boys, all being under 15 years of age—1st prize 10s; 2nd prize, 5s.
9 Flat Race, for Schoolmasters, 250 yards—1st prize, a Gold Pencil Case; 2nd prize, a Silver Pencil Case.
10 Flat Race, 100 yards; open to Non-commissioned Officers—1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £2.
11 Flat Race, 100 yards; open to Privates—1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
12 Flat Race, 100 yards; for Officers—Prize, Gold Pin.
13 Sack Race, 100 yards; open to all—1st prize, 10s; 2nd prize, 5s.
14 Flat Race, one mile; open to all—1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £2; 3rd prize, £1.
15 Flat Race, for all Officers, half-mile—Prize, a Silver Cup.
16 Wheelbarrow Race, blindfolded; open to all—1st prize, 10s; 2nd prize, 5s.
17 Hurdle Race, 250 yards, over five flights of hurdles, 3ft 6in high; open to all—1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
18 Flat Race, 200 yards; open to all Cavalry soldiers—1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
19 Champion Race; open to winners of prizes only; 300 yards—Prize, a Silver Watch.
20 Tilt at the Ring, for Officers, regimental swords only to be used—Prize, a Gold Ring.
21 Picking up a Pocket Handkerchief, at full gallop, for Officers; regimental swords only to be used—Prize, a Goldmounted Whip.
22 Galloping through a Horse Collar; open to all—Prize, 10s.
23 Greasy Pole, open to all—Prize, a Leg of Mutton.
No winner of two prizes can start for a third, except the Champion Cup.
All disputes to be decided by the Judges.
The names of all competitors must be given to Captain BERESFORD, A.D.C., by noon, Friday, August 10.

COLOURS OF COMPETITORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Royal Artillery, Black and Yellow. | 2nd Battalion 14th Regiment, Black and Blue. |
| Scots' Greys, Purple and Orange. | 1st Battalion 15th Regiment, Red and Black. |
| 3rd Light Dragoons, Blue. | |
| 4th Light Dragoons, Black and Green. | 2nd Battalion 16th Regiment, Yellow. |
| 14th Light Dragoons, Orange and Green. | 2nd Battalion 20th Regiment, Chocolate. |
| 15th Hussars, Red, White, and Blue. | 26th Regiment, Mauve. |
| Royal Engineers, Red. | 4th Battalion 60th Rifles, Red and Green. |
| Military Train, Black. | 96th Regiment, Red and Yellow. |
| Grenadier Guards, Red and Blue. | |

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
33, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Daily at Home—8 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Evenings—from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Advice—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his own Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; Consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS
COUNCIL:
The Right Honourable the Earl of GRANARD, K.St.P., Lord Lieutenant County Leitrim;
The Right Honourable the EARL of LIMERICK,
The Right Honourable Viscount MASSEREENE and FERRARD, K.St.P., Colonel Commandant Antrim Artillery;
The Right Honourable Lord Viscount MONCK;
The Right Hon. Lord DUNSANY.
Sir Charles C. W. DOMVILE, Bart., D.L., High Sheriff County Dublin;
The Right Honourable Sir THOMAS ESMONDE, Bart., D.L.,
Sir JOCELYN COGHILL, Bart., D.L.,
Sir RICHARD DE BURGHO, Bart.,
Sir THOMAS JUDKIN FITZGERALD, Bart., J.P.
Major the Honourable Sir FRANCIS C. STANHOPE,
Lieutenant-General PATERSON, Colonel Commandant 60th Rifles;
Lieutenant-General HENRY HALL, C.B.,
Colonel FITZSTEPHEN FRENCH, M.P., D.L.;
Lieutenant-Colonel FRANCIS BURDETT,
M. O'REILLY DEASE, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
JOHN LOCKE SKERRETT, Esq., D.L.,
P. WALTER REDMOND, Esq., D.L., J.P.
Major COC KBURN,
Captain LAWRENCE E. KNOX,
CHARLES MONCK WILSON, Esq., J.P.,
WM. H. HULL, Esq., J.P.,
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,
WILLIAM ROPER, Esq., J.P.,
THOMAS H. THOMPSON, Esq.,
A. PUGH STEWART, Esq.,
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Esq.,
MEREDYTH CHAMBRE, Esq., J.P.,
GEORGE MORANT, Esq., J.P.,
TREVOR HAMILTON, Esq., J.P.,
JOHN EDWARDS, Esq., J.P.,
E. H. M'ARDLE, Esq., J.P.,
JAMES P. HAMILTON, Esq.,
JAMES MALLEY, Esq.,
With power to add to their number.
WORKING COMMITTEE:

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|---|---|
| Captain RATHBORNE, | JOHN EDWARDS, Esq., J.P. |
| JOHN GREENE, Esq., J.P., | GEO. MORANT, Esq., J.P. |
| HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P., | F. AUSTIN SUPPLE, Esq., |
| JAMES R. MOORE, Esq., | WM. B. SCRAGGS, Esq. |
| WALTER FITZSIMONS, Esq., | HENRY M'ENIRY, Esq., |
| JAS. P. HAMILTON, Esq., | ROBERT M'ENIRY, Esq., |
| JAMES MALLEY, Esq., | JAMES J. MOORE, Esq., |
| WM. RICHARDSON, Esq., | ARTHUR W. LAWDER, Esq. |
| J. K. EDWARDS, Esq. | WM. PRESTON, Esq. |

HONORARY SECRETARY.
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Esq., 11, Beresford-place, Dublin, to whom all communications are to be addressed.
TREASURERS:
Sir EDWARD BOROUGH, Bart.; ARMIT & CO., Army Agents, 4, Nassau-street, to whom all remittances are to be forwarded.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People, come to the Discussion in the Rath-row Class, behind 27, Townsend-street, on Tuesday Evening, August 7, 1860, at Eight o'clock.
Subject—"Why can no Roman Catholic, as such, be saved? Why are Roman Catholic Sacraments false truths for the Soul? Why does Dr. Cullen's last Pastoral encourage Idolatry?"
President—Rev. C. F. MACCARTHY, A.M.
What sin is it to pray to any creature?
What commandment do you break when you pray to the Virgin Mary or any other of the departed saints?
Why does not Dr. Cullen give some proof of the Assumption?
Does not Dr. Cullen say that the Bishop of Rome has "his confidence in the intercession of the most holy Mother of God"?
Does not this show that all his confidence is not in Christ the Lord?
Was the Virgin Mary mother of the Lord as He was God or as He was man?—of His Godhead, or only of His manhood?
Can he be saved who worships not God only—trusts not in Christ only—and obeys not the truth of God only?
Can he be saved who looks to sacraments and saints instead of straight to the Saviour alone, through faith in Him?
Can he be saved who depends on the intention of a priest, who may not have been duly baptized or ordained, nor be a real Christian at all?
Can Dr. Cullen ordain sacrificing priests, when he is not a sacrificer himself?
Why will no priest of Rome prove that he is a sacrificer?
Can the Rev. W. H. Anderdon, Dean Meyler, Dr. Yore, Dr. Newman, or any Roman Catholic, prove that the learned Merinus and Bailly, the former Maynooth Class-book, are wrong in saying that no minister of any Church, Eastern or Western, was ordained to be a priest?

THINK ON THIS
ST. PAUL, ST. JAMES, ST. PETER, ST. JOHN, AND ST. JUDE,
Wrote Twenty-one Epistles, inspired by the Holy Ghost, to the early Christians, teaching them whom and how to worship;
How is it that the name of the Blessed Virgin Mary is not once mentioned in any of their Epistles?
Would this be the case if she were in any way to be Worshipped?
The Blessed Saviour Himself said—"It is written, The LORD thy GOD shalt thou adore, and HIM only shalt thou serve."—St. Matthew's Gospel, vi. 10, Douay Bible.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL,
PETER-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The EARL OF RODEN.
The enlargement of the premises to accommodate 100 patients, and the outlay indispensable for their support, rendered special appeal to the Christian Public imperative on the part of the Committee, in order to enable them to liquidate the present liabilities of the Hospital, which are considerable.
Since its opening in 1858, 1,726 patients have been admitted, of whom nearly 400 have been infants and children, for whom special wards are set apart.
There is a dispensary immediately connected with the Hospital, at which the Medical Officers attend from half-past nine to ten o'clock a.m., daily, and at which 21,523 patients have been prescribed for.
Contributions will be most thankfully received by any member of the Committee, and by JOHN REID, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital.
N.B.—Donations of Flannel, either made up or otherwise, and general articles of Clothing, will be peculiarly serviceable to patients leaving the Hospital, a matter to which the Committee beg particular attention.

DUNDALK AND ENNISKILLEN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the ordinary half-yearly Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 31st day of AUGUST, 1860, at the Company's Office, 43, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin, at One o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the Company.
The transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 16th to the 31st, both days inclusive.
THOMAS EDWARDS, Secretary.
Company's Office, 43, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin, August 2nd, 1860.

DUBLIN, WICKLOW, AND WEXFORD RAILWAY COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the next Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 48, Westland-row, Dublin, on FRIDAY, 31st AUGUST, 1860, at One o'clock p.m., precisely, for the purpose of receiving a Report and Statement of Accounts from the Directors, and transacting the business of the General Meeting, and Resolutions will also be submitted to the Meeting, for converting or consolidating into Stock all the paid-up Original and Preference Shares, respectively.
The Registers of Transfers will be closed on and from Saturday, 18th August, 1860, to and including Friday, 31st August, 1860.
GEORGE HANDCOCK, Chairman.
ARTHUR MOORE, Secretary.
Westland-row, Dublin, 3rd August, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
EXCURSION TRAIN TO GALWAY, LONGFORD, CAVAN, ROSCOMMON, MULLINGAR, &c.
A Special Excursion Train will be despatched from the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at Half-past Nine o'clock, Morning, On MONDAY, 13th AUGUST, 1860, calling as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Maynooth, about 10-15 Morning | Athlone, about 1-40 Afternoon. |
| Enfield " 10-45 " | Ballinasloe " 2-25 " |
| Mullingar " 12-0 Noon. | Athenry " 3-40 " |
| Moate " 1-0 Afternoon | |

And arriving in Galway about Half-past Four o'clock, Longford about Two o'clock, Cavan about 2-45, and Roscommon about 3-10 Afternoon.

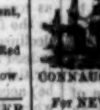
FARES:

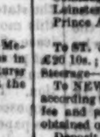
| | 1st Class. s. d. | 2nd Class. s. d. | 3rd Class. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From Dublin | | | |
| To Mullingar, and Back | 8 0 | 6 0 | 3 6 |
| " Moate, do | | | |
| " Athlone, do | | | |
| " Longford do | 10 0 | 8 0 | 5 0 |
| " Cavan, do | | | |
| " Ballywillian, do | | | |
| " Roscommon, do | 12 6 | 10 6 | 6 0 |
| " Ballinasloe, do | 12 6 | 10 6 | 6 0 |
| " Athenry, do | 15 6 | 12 6 | 7 6 |
| " Galway, do | | | |
| From Maynooth or Enfield | | | |
| To Galway, and Back | 14 6 | 11 6 | 6 6 |
| From Longford, Cavan, or Ballywillian | | | |
| To Galway, and Back | 14 0 | 10 0 | 6 0 |
| From Mullingar | | | |
| To Galway, and Back | 10 0 | 8 0 | 5 0 |
| From Roscommon | | | |
| To Galway and Back | 9 6 | 8 0 | 5 0 |
| From Athlone or Moate | | | |
| To Galway and Back | 7 6 | 6 0 | 4 0 |
| From Ballinasloe | | | |
| To Galway and Back | 5 6 | 4 0 | 3 0 |

The Excursionists will be entitled to return by the ordinary Passenger Trains (according to class) on any day up to and including Monday, 27th August, 1860.
First-class passengers will be allowed 60lbs., and second and third-class passengers 40lbs., of Luggage; and no Excess Luggage will be conveyed by the Excursion Train.
The Company will not be responsible for Luggage of passengers at the above fares.
N.B.—Tickets not transferable.
Broadstone, Dublin, 28th July, 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.

STEAM EXCURSIONS
The Steamship Mars is intended (weather permitting) to sail from her berth, near the Royal Canal Bridge, North Wall, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of August, 1860, at 10 o'clock morning, for KINGSTOWN, thence by HOWTH, IRELAND'S EYE, LAMBAY ISLAND, MALAHIDE, VIADUCT, ROCK-A-BILL, with its recently-erected Lighthouse, and the SKERRY ISLES, and back to Kingstown, leaving Kingstown at Six o'clock evening, for Dublin.

FARES. s. d.
Between Dublin and Kingstown ... 0 6
Excursion from Dublin and back ... 2 6
" Kingstown and back ... 2 0
Tickets will be issued at Carolin and Egan's Office, 26, Eden-quay; also on board, and at the Office, 46, North Wall.

EMIGRATION.

TAPSCOTT'S Line of Superb Packets Sailing from LIVERPOOL Weekly, for NEW YORK, Monthly for PHILADELPHIA, and occasionally for NEW ORLEANS and QUEBEC, forwarding Passengers at the lowest rates to the interior parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADA.—Apply to
TAPSCOTT and CO., Liverpool; or, to
ARTHUR D. FOLLEN, Agent,
19, Eden-quay, Dublin.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Paddle Steamships
CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,
For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.,
From Galway:
Connaught, for New York ... 21st ...
Leinster, for New York and Boston ... 4th Sept.
Prince Albert, for New York ... 18th ...
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:—
To ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, or BOSTON—First-class, £20 10s.; £18 10s.; and £15 10s.; according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.
To NEW YORK—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £15 10s.; according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 6s., including stewards' fee and provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £2.
Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
For freight or further particulars apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 8, Eden-quay, Dublin.

HALF A GUINEA.—NOTICE.—HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS HAVE NOW COMMENCED.
NEWS-ROOM, CIRCULATING LIBRARY and CHESS CLUB, open daily from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.
The LIBRARY offers to its Members 12,000 volumes, including a large proportion of old and valuable works, not supplied by ordinary Circulating Libraries.
Additions are made daily of every new work of merit.
Subscribers are admitted on the recommendation of a Member, subject to the approval of the Committee.
TERMS—ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.
NEW BOOKS RECEIVED—Memorials of Thomas Hood—A Summer Ramble in the Himalaya—Krapf's Travels in Eastern Africa—Macaulay's Miscellaneous Writings—Delepierre's Flemish Literature—Faraday's Lectures on Science—Kohl's Travels Round Lake Superior—The Queens of Society—Lewes' Physiology of Common Life. All the New Novels, Reviews, and Magazines.
(By order) C. T. CREGAN, Librarian and Secretary.
Dublin Library and News Room, D'Olier-street,
August 1st, 1860.

BAZAAR! (THIS DAY) BAZAAR!
MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.
VICE-PATRONS:
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
His Grace the Archbishop of York.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.
PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury.
A BAZAAR, in aid of the above Society, will be held (D.V.) in the SALTHILL GARDENS, MONKSTOWN, THIS DAY (TUESDAY), the 7th August, 1860.
PATRONESSES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Countess of Carnwath, | The Hon. Mrs. Crichton, |
| Lady Campbell, | Lady Stewart, |
| Lady Elizabeth M'Clintock, | Lady Browning, |
| The Ladies Crichton, | Mrs. Ronald Macdonell, |
| The Hon. Mrs. Vesey, | Mrs. Richard Mayne, |
| The Hon. Mrs. Colley, | Mrs. Hamilton Verschoyle. |

The object of the Society is to promote the spiritual welfare of the seafaring classes at home and abroad, through the medium of Chaplains, who are ordained Ministers of the Church of England, and Scripture-Readers provided with vessels for visiting the ships.
Contributions of Work, Money, Flowers, or Toys, will be gratefully received by Lady Browning, 22, Longford-terrace; Mrs. Hamilton O'Hara, 2, Haddington-terrace; Mrs. Richard Brooke, 17, Adelaide-street; Mrs. Garnett, 1, Crosthwaite-terrace; Mrs. Smith, 3, Crosthwaite-terrace; Mrs. Houston, 4, Longford-terrace; Mrs. Henry Dudgeon, 19, Longford-terrace; and Mrs. Richard Mayne, 6, Martello-terrace.
By the kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Wardlaw, 1st Royal Dragoons, and Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth, C.B., 76th, the Bands of those Regiments will attend.
Gates open at 12 o'clock each day.
Admission—One Shilling; Children, Sixpence.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET.—The President of this Institution, the Earl of Roden, having generously offered to contribute, in addition to the valuable aid already afforded by his Lordship, the sum of £50, provided the further sum of £200 be collected before September 1st, 1860, the Committee appeal to the Christian Public, with the earnest hope that this amount may, under God's blessing, be realised, and such effectual and indispensable assistance thus secured to an Institution the importance of which, as regards both the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Protestant Poor, is beyond dispute.
Contributions towards this object will be most thankfully received by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, GEORGE WOODS MAUNSELL, Esq.; by the Treasurer, JOHN WALSH, Esq.; by any member of the Committee; by the Hon. Secretary, Rev. C. S. STANFORD, D.D., and JOHN REID, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital.
July, 1860.

## Education.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A Lady residing in a healthy locality, will be happy to receive into her family one or two young Ladies, who would enjoy very superior educational advantages, combined with the comforts of a cheerful and happy home.—Address "T. X. W.," 63, Middle Abbey-street.

MONS. GUIDA, LL.D., has resumed his French, Italian, and German Lessons in Dublin, and on the Kingstown Line.—Address, 11, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin; or 86, George's-street, Kingstown.

THE Duties of Mrs. J. Tyeth Bonnsell's Morning Classes for the Daughters of Gentlemen, will be resumed on Monday, August 13th. Visitors to Kingstown are permitted to join the Classes for short periods. References are required, and are kindly permitted to the parents of former pupils in England, and to the Rev. J. D. Smith, Kingstown.
Prospectuses may be obtained on application at 3, Bombay-terrace, Kingstown.

SELECT EDUCATION.—A Beneficed Clergyman, resident in the most healthful part of the South suburb of Dublin, wishes to procure two or three Pupils to have Educated with his own children. They will have the benefit of the best masters in each department, whether for the University, or for Military or Civil Service Competitive Examinations, combined with all the security and comfort of a private family.
The terms will be found moderate, in proportion to the advantages offered, and the references of the highest order.
The present is a most desirable opportunity for Military or Civil Officers, now resident in India or elsewhere, who are anxious to have their children educated in this country, and, at the same time, to ensure their domestic happiness.
Apply, by letter, to "Magister," at Messrs. HODGES & SMITH's, Booksellers to the University, Grafton-street, Dublin.

DUBLIN HIGH SCHOOL,
M. HARE, LL.D., Principal.
VACATION WILL TERMINATE (D.V.) on THURSDAY, AUGUST 16.
Prospectuses and Testimonials at
76, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.

DUNDALK ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
On FRIDAY, 27th JULY, the Prizes were awarded as follows:—
Major the Hon. A. JOCELYN, in the chair.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lord Roden's Medal | W. M'Math. |
| Order of Merit Prize | R. Fforde. |
| Scripture History and Evidences | J. Edmundson. |
| Classics | A. Shrapnel. |
| French | C. Robson. |
| English History, and Political Science | A. Shrapnel. |
| Drawing | E. Shrapnel. |
| Mathematics | E. Shrapnel. |
| Shorthand | W. Dixon. |
| Commercial Prizes | R. Harden. |
| Extra Prizes | A. M'Math. |
| | B. Tipping. |
| | M. Patterson. |

The School will be Re-opened on WEDNESDAY, September 12th.
A statement of Terms, &c., may be had on application.
NEWTON PRICE, Head Master.

SCHOOL FOR COLLEGIATE AND GENERAL EDUCATION,
No. 6, HUME-STREET, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
(Late Rev. Dr. WALL'S.)
PRINCIPALS:
WILLIAM HEARLE, M A, T C D, First Scholar, 1851.
WILLIAM MORTIMER, M A, T C D, First Gold Medalist, and First Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics, 1854.
Vacation will terminate on SATURDAY, AUGUST 11th, and the Business of this Establishment will be resumed on MONDAY, AUGUST 13th, when a punctual attendance of the Pupils is earnestly requested.
The Principals beg leave to submit the following list of Honors, &c., obtained by the pupils of the Establishment:—
Sizarship, 1859—Mr Carr.
Sizarship, 1859—Mr Graham.
Sizarship, 1860—Mr Tyrrell.
These Gentlemen went into the Sizarship Hall, straight from the school, without any College grinding.
Naval Cadetships—Mr H Edwards.
Mr John Hardinge.
T C D, MICHAELMAS, 1859.
Mr Graham—First Honor in Classics.
Mr W Hassard—Second Honour in Science.
Mr Flynn—First Honor in Science.
Mr K Hassard—Direct admission into the Middle Engineering Class.
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.
Science Scholarship Examination—Mr O'Connell, First Exhibition.
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.
Mr H Evatt—Prize in Geology.
T C D, MICHAELMAS, 1859.
Mr C M'Comas—Catechetical Premium.
Mr Hans Morrison—First of the First Honors in Logics.
T C D, HILARY, 1860.
Mr Flynn—First Honor in Science.
Mr Gerrard—Second Honor in Science.
Mr Setton—Entrance into Military Class.
Mr Edward Dunne—Catechetical Premium.
Mr Hans Morrison—First Honor in Logics.
T C D, TRINITY, 1860.
Mr W Hume—First Honour in Classics.
Mr Hans Morrison—First Honour in Logics.
T C D, SCHOLARSHIP, 1860.
Mr John Crosse—Classical Scholarship.
Prospectuses containing full particulars, and a printed account of the Midsummer School Examinations, can be had on application at the establishment, No 6, Hume-street, Stephen's-green
July 31st, 1860.

MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES.
Gentlemen who have received appointments or nominations for the Army, Navy, Irish Constabulary, Inland Revenue, Customs, Post Office, or any of the several Public Departments, are prepared thoroughly and expeditiously for the several Examinations, at the UNIVERSITY CIVIL and MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET, by the Principal, W. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., and staff of experienced Assistants in the several branches of education. References to hundreds who have been passed upon "First Trial" at Competitive Examinations into the Public Service. BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS by the Year, Quarter, or Month. Prospectuses free by post.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY
WOOLWICH.
At the recent Competitive Examination for Admission into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, commenced on the 30th ultimo, the following successful Candidates passed directly, and on first trial, from Mr. E. B. De Burgh's Military Establishment, Harcourt-street, Dublin:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr G C Bayley | 5th Place. |
| Mr T Fraser | 9th " |
| Mr H M Hayes | 13th " |
| Mr R O Scott | 17th " |
| Mr F B Knox | 20th " |
| Mr C W E Murphy | 32nd " |
| Mr C F B Grey | 38th " |
| Mr W H Rathborne | 41st " |

At the Examination held in January, 1860, the following Gentlemen (the only Candidates direct from Mr. De Burgh's) passed on first trial:—
Mr W J Galway,
Mr J L Morgan,
Mr E A Livesay,
Mr C Greer.
Mr. Galway obtained 4,432 Marks, and the Tenth Place) First among the candidates from Ireland); and Mr Morgan 4,106 Marks, and the Fourteen Place. These high marks were obtained without the aid of Classics as a subject of examination, their marks for Mathematics alone having been 2,555 and 2,110, respectively.
The 33rd Place was obtained by Mr J S Rothwell, who was a Pupil of Mr De Burgh's from September 1st, 1858, until November, 1859.
ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.
At the late Competitive Examination for admission into the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, held in MAY, 1860, the following gentlemen (the only Candidates direct from Mr De Burgh's) passed on first trial:—
Mr Lestock F Boileau, Twelfth Place.
Mr Thomas B Dixey, Twenty-fifth Place
The Thirteenth Place was obtained by Mr A H Hime, who was a Pupil of Mr De Burgh's from November, 1858, until November, 1859.
At the Examination held in January, 1860, Mr. H. Hardinge (the only candidate direct from Mr. De Burgh's) obtained the SECOND PLACE.
DIRECT COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.
Since the 1st of February, 1860, the following gentlemen passed directly from Mr. De Burgh's:—

| | Marks |
|---|---|
| Mr A Clarke | 2,234 |
| Mr Yeo | 2,027 |
| Mr Meredyth | 1,940 |
| Mr Barton | 1,810 |
| Mr O Knox | 1,715 |
| Mr L Norman | 1,730 |
| Mr J Mansfield | |
| Mr J Hutchins | |
| Mr T Palmer | |
| Mr V Nugent | |
| Mr T Walker | |

Mr. De Burgh's references to the Parents of present and former Pupils include the following:—The Right Hon the Lord Bishop of Meath; the Right Hon. Joseph Napier; Ven the Archdeacon of Meath; Colonel Lake, C B; Colonel Knox, J P; Colonel Morgan, R.A., &c.
N.B.—Business was resumed on the 10th inst.
No. 6, HARCOURT-STREET, Dublin.
July 26, 1860.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD.
PRINCIPALS:
REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.
FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.
Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, German, and all the branches of a first-rate Scientific and English Education are taught.
Scholars and Moderators of T.C.D. preside over the Classical and Scientific departments.
The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the immediate neighbourhood.
Prospectuses can be had on application.
Business will be resumed (D.V.) on the 6th of August, 1860.
N.B.—A first-rate Science Teacher is required.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
W. WOODS, B.A. OF TRINITY COLLEGE,
PRINCIPAL.
Assisted by a First Honor-man in Classics, and a First Prizeman in Modern Languages, of the Dublin University.
Terms quarterly or monthly, to suit the convenience of Pupils leaving town in Summer.
No. 14, GRENVILLE-STREET, MOUNTJOY-SQUARE.
NO VACATIONS.

DROGHEDA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
FOUNDED AND ENDOWED BY ERASMUS SMITH, ESQ., A.D., 1669.
Head Master—Rev. Dr. GOSLETT,
Second Master—Rev. W. CHARTERS.
Scholarship, Fifth Place at Entrance, Prizes in French and German Entrance Composition Prize, and Honours in Classics and Science, have been recently obtained in the Dublin University by Pupils of the School.
Private apartments can be had in the Head or Second Master's houses, which offer special advantages.
In connection with the Establishment there is a Preparatory School, in which Pupils under nine years of age are received and prepared for the advanced School.
There are no extra charges for French, German, or Laundry; and in other respects the charges of the School will be found moderate.
Business of the School will be resumed 13th August. Report of the Midsummer Examinations to be had at Kelly's, 8, Grafton-street, and at Mr. Charles' Printing-office, 61, Middle Abbey-street.

A LADY who is Educating her Two little Girls in a respectable manner, by the Sea-side, would take charge of one or two Children, age from six to ten years, for Board and Education. Terms moderate.—Apply at Mr. POWELL's Office, No. 2, Sackville-street.

## Legal Notices.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
TOWN OF ENNIS.—COUNTY OF CLARE.
In the Matter of the Estate of Christopher Plunkett, Esq., Owner; Ex parte John Dooner, Esq., Petitioner.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION on MONDAY, the 15th day of OCTOBER, 1860, at Ennis, in the County of Clare, by Mr. JOHN CHARLES RYALL, Auctioneer (by order of the Honourable Judge Dobbs), in Ten Lots, the undermentioned Premises, held under leases for lives renewable for ever, but which will be converted into fee-farm grants at the expense of the Estate, situate in and adjoining to the Town of Ennis, subject to the head-rents mentioned in the rental hereof, viz.:—

| No. of Lot. | Denominations. | Quantity of Land Statute Measure. | Annual Rents. | Griffith's Valuation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A. R. P. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1 | Premises in Mill-street, part of the Townland of Clonroadbeg, and part of the Lands of Cloughlea, called Hermitage | 12 3 12 | 5 10 9 | 49 10 0 |
| 2 | Cloughlea [part of] | 16 0 30 | 28 9 7 | 28 11 0 |
| 3 | Cloughlea [part of] | 20 1 17 | 48 16 4½ | 44 0 0 |
| 4 | Cloughlea [part of] | 5 3 24 | 17 4 5½ | 20 19 0 |
| 5 | Cloughlea [part of] | 4 3 29 | 10 15 0 | 8 2 0 |
| 6 | Cloughlea [part of] | 4 0 29 | 13 11 7½ | 21 17 0 |
| 7 | Cloughlea [part of], and Old Mill-street | 5 1 37 | 10 13 7 | 24 0 0 |
| 8 | Gortnacrussy, otherwise Clonroadbeg, [part of] | 3 3 27 | 5 10 9 | 44 13 0 |
| 9 | Premises in Mill-street, Ennis, and Corkalley-lane, otherwise Connell's-lane, in the Town of Ennis | 1 2 35 | 13 17 10½ | 74 10 0 |
| 10 | "The Mall" [part of] in the Town of Ennis | 0 0 6 | 2 13 10 | 22 0 0 |
| | | 75 2 6 | 158 1 10 | 338 2 0 |

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1860.
GEORGE T. HOPKINS, Chief Clerk.
WILLIAM SMYTH, Solicitor, 3, Beresford-place, Dublin.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
The Premises comprised in Lot 1 consist of valuable House Property in one of the best business streets in Ennis, and of the small but beautifully situated Demesne of Hermitage, with a comfortable Residence and well walled-in Garden, distant about one mile from the town of Ennis.
Lot 2 comprises valuable Town Plots, almost immediately adjoining the Town of Ennis, and partly within the Parliamentary boundary. The land is of prime quality, and let much under its present value.
Lot 3 is situate partly within the Parliamentary boundary of the Town of Ennis. It consists of valuable Town Fields, with small Cottages and Gardens.
Lot 4 consists of Cottages, Gardens, and Town Fields, situate within the Parliamentary boundary of the Town of Ennis. The Land is of the best quality, and the rents are moderate and well secured.
Lot 5 is within the Parliamentary boundary of the Town of Ennis; it consists of Town Gardens. The Lands are of the best quality, held by tenants from year to year, and from its situation it is admirably adapted for Villa sites.
Lot 6—This lot is situate partly fronting Old Mill-street and Hermitage-road. It consists of valuable Town Plots, and is held at rents much below its present letting value.
Lot 7 consists of valuable Town Plots, Gardens, and Cottages. The tenants derive a very valuable interest out of their respective holdings.
Lot 8—There is a large Corn Store on this lot, and also Cottages and Garden Plots. It is held by one respectable tenant at a very small rent. The tenant derives a very valuable interest in this holding.
Lot 9—This lot is situate for the most part in Mill-street, in the Town of Ennis, contiguous to the public market places, and is one of the best business streets in that town. It consists of valuable House Property, held at almost nominal rents.
Lot 10—This lot consists of valuable House Property, situate on the Mall, in the town of Ennis, and held by one respectable tenant, who derives a very valuable interest therein.
The biddings will be taken by the Auctioneer on the 15th day of October, 1860, at his Auction Mart, in the Town of Ennis, commencing exactly at Twelve o'clock; and they will be submitted to the Honourable Judge Dobbs, at his Chambers, on Friday the 2nd day of November, 1860, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, without further notice to any person.
For Rentals and further particulars, apply at the Office of the Landed Estates Court, Inns' Quay, Dublin, or to
WILLIAM SMYTH, Solicitor for Petitioner, having carriage of the Sale, No. 3, Beresford-place, Dublin, or to
Matthew Kenny, Esq., Solicitor, 17, Middle Gardiner-street, Dublin;
John Dooner, Esq., 43, Dame-street, Dublin;
Messrs. Rae & Fitzgerald, Surveyors and Valuators, 7, Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin;
Messrs. Abbott & Moore, Solicitors, 56, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin;
Messrs. Newton & Armstrong, Solicitors, 47, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, or to
The Auctioneer, Ennis.

## Houses and Lands.

COUNTY MEATH.
DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AND FARM TO LET on Lease.—TRIERMORE HOUSE, OFFICES, walled in Garden, and Farm containing 201a 3r 1p of excellent LAND, exclusive of woods, a rivulet running through the centre of the farm. The house contain two sitting and five bedrooms, entrance hall, servants' apartments, &c. The Offices are first rate, all slated, consisting of dairy, laundry, fowl house, piggeries, &c.; stabling one for five horses (boxes); also, three to contain fourteen farm horses; a good barn upwards of seventy feet in length, a tie-up for forty head. The Land is thoroughly drained, all under grass, with the exception of ten acres. The fields are well fenced, with an iron gate to each. Any gentlemen requiring a handsome and comfortable residence in a good neighbourhood, would find the above a desirable one. The tenant can have immediate possession of the house, garden, offices, and seventy acres of the land; the remainder at November next. Triermore is five miles from Kells, three from Athboy, both good market towns. Tickets to view the place will be given by application to THOMAS ROTHERAM, Esq., Triermore, Clonmellon.

MONKSTOWN.—UNFURNISHED HOUSES, &c.—To be LET, a few of the above, built, and finished in a very superior manner, containing two reception-rooms, four bedrooms, two servants' ditto, watercloset, and very commodious basement; plentiful supply of pump and soft water; commanding the finest sea views, and within two minutes' walk of the Baths, and five of Railway.
Also, a number of elegantly FURNISHED HOUSES in this and surrounding neighbourhood.
For terms and orders to view apply to
ALEXANDER DOWNS,
AGENT TO THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,
POST-OFFICE, MONKSTOWN.

COUNTY SLIGO.—Excellent Residence, Garden and Offices, Furnished or Unfurnished, with or without eight acres of superior land, exclusive of plantations, situated an English mile from the sea; also an English mile from the post town of Enniscrone, where hot and cold baths can be had; and six miles from Ballina, county Mayo.—Apply to Captain PAGET, Greenwood Park, Crossmolina.

HOUSE AND LAND.—To be Sold, the interest in the lease of about one Acre of prime Land, with a dwellinghouse, and stabling for twelve horses, carhouse, &c., on Stoney-road, near the Drogheda Railway, and opposite the North Strand Church, for an unexpired term of 53 years. Mrs. Tierney, on the premises, will show same.—Apply to E. HARTE, Solicitor, 19, Lower Gloucester-street.

## Auctions.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.
On WEDNESDAY Next, at Three o'clock.
Very Desirable Residence, with Land.
Within a mile of the beautifully-situated Town of Clifden, Connemara.
MR. MACLEAN has received directions from the Proprietor to Sell by Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th AUGUST, 1860, at the Auction Mart, No. 6, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, Dublin, at the hour of Three o'clock,
STREAMSTOWN HOUSE AND OFFICES,
with a highly improvable Estate of 100 Acres, situated on a Bay of the Atlantic, one mile north of Clifden, held for two lives and thirty-one years concurrent, subject to the yearly rent of £30 5s 9d.
The House contains spacious dining and drawingrooms, large hall, four principal bedchambers, water-closet, good kitchen, and suitable domestic accommodation, with excellent garden, dairy, and requisite out-offices. There are, also, at a distance from the house, a capital Corn Store with three lofts, a Drying Kiln, and power for a water-mill. Half of the land is excellent tillage, and the remainder good pasture.
As a Bathing or Sporting Lodge Streamstown House is almost unrivalled, being convenient to the best Bathing, Fishing, and Shooting in Connemara.
For further particulars application to be made to J. C. Hall, Esq., Letterfrack, county Galway; H. Maclean, House and Land Agent, 5, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; or, to
CHARLES BENNETT, Auctioneer,
6, Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin.

SALE OF PART OF BRAY COMMONS.
(THIRD SALE.)
In the matter of the Bray Commons Inclosure Act, 1859.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners acting in the above matter will, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of SEPTEMBER next, at the hour of One o'clock in the Afternoon, at the COURT-HOUSE, BRAY, set up and SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced, the Fee and Inheritance of these parts of the Upper Commons of Bray, as described and set out in lots on the Map of the said Commons, prepared by the Commissioners, and numbered respectively from 1 to 8, from 60 to 67, from 74 to 76, and from 121 to 125, both inclusive.
Maps of the Commons, showing the lots for sale, may be inspected on application to Messrs. BRASSINGTON, and GALE, No. 6, Bachelor's Walk, Dublin, or at my office, Bray.
(By order)
J. L. DARCY, Clerk to the Commissioners.
Dated this 23rd day of July, 1860.

## Lodgings.

THE Friends of a Young Lady (a Protestant) want a home for her in a Christian family.—Apply, stating terms &c., "Boarder," 34, Montpelier-hill, Dublin.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 23, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden): A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

## Insurances.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825—CAPITAL ONE MILLION.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Head Office for Ireland—34 A, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Roboman, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 1, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundanion Castle, county Cork, and No. 3, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.
PHYSICIAN:
J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.
Participating Policies for 1,000l., issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to 1,284l. 0s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.
FIRE INSURANCE.
On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.
Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.
THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.
N.B.—Influential working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £760,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS.
To Policies then in existence two entire years.
Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland:
No. 45, DAME-STREET.
LOCAL MANAGER:
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
Public Accountant and Auditor.
MEDICAL OFFICERS:
THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square.
THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.
SOLICITOR:
EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.
DISTRICT AGENTS:
RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 7, Kenilworth-square.
KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Besborough Buildings.
DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota.
DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street.
BRAY—Mr. James Hill.
With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
45, Dame-street, Dublin.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
With which are united the
"ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES— { 443, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. }
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.
SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
37, OLD JEWRY, LONDON.
NEW BUSINESS, 1859.
Policies issued during the year assuring upwards of ONE MILLION STERLING.
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Have now a large additional Stock of
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Harmoniums from ... £6 6s.
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Hair Mattresses Re-made.

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Out Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realise consistent with strict integrity and bona fide dealings with the Public.

## Miscellaneous.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
R. SEXTON,
TAILOR AND MILITARY OUTFITTER,
51, DAWSON-STREET,
(late Managing Partner of the Firm of
J. B. Johnstone & Co.),
Begs respectfully to acquaint those Noblemen and Gentlemen who so kindly patronised him while conducting the late firm, that he will now carry on business solely on his own behalf at the above address (51, Dawson-street); and all their measures and patterns being secured to him by the Deed of Dissolution, is prepared to execute any orders they may kindly entrust to him with the most prompt attention.
R. Sexton, as Resident Partner, having originally opened and altogether managed the business of the late firm, carried on under the name of "J. B. Johnstone & Co." (Mr. Johnstone residing altogether in London), trusts for a continuance of the patronage so kindly bestowed upon him hitherto, assuring them that he will continue to devote his entire personal attention to their orders, which, he hopes a practical experience of twenty years in every branch of his business will enable him to do with satisfaction to those who may honour him with their support.

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THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 8s. 6d. or 6s. 6d. !!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
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All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

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Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.
The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead, when put together, is remarkably firm.
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THOMPSON and O'NEILL beg to call attention to the above Razors, and Patent Four-Sided Razor Strops of the same superior quality which has gained this House such eminence in public estimation.
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Ivory-handled Table Knives to balance, from 12s per dozen.
Do Full-size, oval-rimmed, 13s, 12s, 13s, ditto.
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Do Carvers, with Carver's Forks, 4s per pair.
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Have an extensive assortment of Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Children's Cots, &c. They would also particularly allude to their large stock of the following articles, viz.—
Baths and Toilet Ware, Tea Trays, Tea Urns,
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This valuable invention is strongly recommended to the nobility, landowners, and farmers of Ireland.
It is already extensively used in England and the Colonies, and the most satisfactory references can be given. For draining lands it is invaluable. It has the following advantages over the Steam-engine:—It costs nothing for fuel, will work safely day and night with occasional attention, is easily and cheaply erected and kept in repair. A boy can start it, stop it, or alter its speed.
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To ascertain its great value, weigh the Hay where Pure Guano has been used, and compare it with ... The subscriber has sold it this Spring, in every County in Ireland. A top dressing of five cwt. to the acre will produce early and heavy Aftergrass, without exhausting the Soil. Graziers will find it of permanent use to pasture land. Extracts from Works by Professors CAMERON and SPROWLER; also, directions for use, free on application. Price (here), 12s. per Ton. JOHN TUTE Agent for Ireland, 73 Fownes-street, Dublin.
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Manufactured by
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ARTHUR WHITE'S
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SPORTING AMMUNITION, AND WINDOW GLASS WAREHOUSE,
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(Opposite Mary's-Abbey.)
☞ A prime lot of Single and Double Guns (muzzle and breech-loading); Rifles, Revolvers, &c., on hands, moderate. Revolvers by Bean and Adams, and the Tower Armoury Company, Enfield Rifles, &c.

SUPER-CARBONATED
LITHIA WATER.
The STANDARD REMEDY for GOUT and RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS,
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Noblemen and Gentlemen are respectfully requested to give the above preparation a trial. It totally removes all stains, cleanses and preserves the leather, is simple in its mode of application, being used in the same manner as blacking. Top-cleaned with it do not soil or adhere to the saddle. There are two shades, No. 1 being light brown; No. 2, mahogany. One trial will convince that it is infinitely superior to any now in use. Sold in bottles, price 1s. 6d., 2s., and 3s. Ask for it of all first-class saddlers, druggists, boot and brush manufacturers. Wholesale agent,
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Fee—Ten Shillings.
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CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
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Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS,
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action; and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
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A Single Artificial Tooth, from ... 0 5 0
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ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism.
CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 39 Chester-street Birkenhead, Cheshire.

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Nearly opposite the Gresham Hotel.
WELLS' IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS,
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In Boxes One Shilling each.
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Eighteen Years established for the Sale of
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LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL
Administered with the greatest success in cases of
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DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS,
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"It was fitting that the author of the best analysis and investigations into the properties of this Oil should himself be the purveyor of this important medicine.
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Sold only in Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, by respectable Chemists.
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AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 24, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street, and BEWLEY EVANS AND CO., 33 Mary-street.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. The ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America, and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," all whom of it is made known to the Public, and who, whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution for the advice ... their object being to know how the remedy ... and that those who have ... Address ... Secretary ... Botanic Institute, Liverpool.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER UNIFORM.

We respectfully invite Members of Committees of the various Rifle Clubs throughout Ireland to an inspection of a New Design of Volunteer—Uniform, just completed for one of the Rifle Corps now being embodied.

AMMARMANN, REID, & CO.,
ARMY TAILORS,
6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c.; &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

J. B. JOHNSTONE,
MILITARY TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
50, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN,
AND AT
34, SACKVILLE-STREET, LONDON.
Respectfully informs his patrons that he has transferred the management of the Dublin business to his Son, from whom the most careful attention to commands may be expected; and J. B. J. takes the present opportunity to return his very earnest thanks for the favours bestowed on him since his commencement in the country with which he has been associated for the last thirty years.
Books, measures, and patterns, having been carefully retained at 50, Dawson-street, orders by letter or otherwise, can be executed in London or Dublin, and all accounts due to the House are payable to J. B. JOHNSTONE, at either address—
50, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN,
OR
34, SACKVILLE-STREET, LONDON.
August 3, 1860.

TO ARMY AND MILITARY OFFICERS.
Gentlemen about joining the Navy or Army, are respectfully informed that we are prepared to supply their outfits in strictest conformity with the latest Admiralty and Whitehall regulations; and as we always keep in stock a large supply of ornaments and general accoutrements, we can engage to supply their outfits on the shortest possible notice. To Cash Purchasers our terms will be found considerably under the usual London Prices.
SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SON,
2, LOWER-ABBEY-STREET,
NAVAL, MILITARY, AND MERCHANT TAILORS.
N.B.—We have received a large supply of superior Scotch and Irish Tweeds and Heathers for August. Shooting Suits.

SUMMER WINES, &c.

| | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CLARET, | 22 | 0 | Per Doz. |
| Do, in Small Bottles, | 12 | 0 | " |
| CHAMPAGNE, | 42 | 0 | " |
| Do, in Small Bottles, | 24 | 0 | " |
| SPARKLING MOSELLE, | 50 | 0 | " |
| Do, in Small Bottles, | 28 | 0 | " |
| CAPE MADEIRA, | 20 | 0 | " |
| MARSALA, | 24 | 0 | " |
| LISBON, | 26 | 0 | " |
| CALCAVELLA, | 26 | 0 | " |
| BUCELLAS, | 28 | 0 | " |
| PALE GREEN GINGER WINE, particularly recommended, | 14 | 0 | " |
| DEVONSHIRE CIDER, | 4 | 10 | " |
| Do, in Small Bottles, | 2 | 6 | " |
| BASS and CO.'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE, | 4 | 10 | " |
| Do, in Small Bottles, | 2 | 6 | " |

ALEX. FINDLATER & CO.,
GENERAL GROCERS, WINE, and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
30, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, } DUBLIN;
67, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, }
188, NORTH KING-STREET,
82, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN,
AND
S. FINDLATER and CO.,
RATHMINES.

INDIAN CORN.
TO POOR LAW GUARDIANS, CONTRACTORS, &c.
GENTLEMEN,
I am prepared to grind any quantity of the above article at a low figure, having a constant supply of Water and large Storage. Contractors will find it their advantage to give me a trial.
No charge for Storage of any quantity of Grain sent for Grinding.
SAMUEL DAWIS,
HIBERNIAN MILLS,
KILMAINHAM.


LATE FATAL ACCIDENT IN BAGGOT-STREET.

An Appeal is made to the humane on behalf of the sufferers from this lamentable accident.

The facts are already known to the Public, showing how, almost in a moment, three poor fellows were hurried into eternity, leaving wives and children to deplore their irreparable loss, while two others are so seriously injured as to preclude the possibility (even if they recover) of their supporting themselves or their families for perhaps months to come.

Surely this is a case which should elicit the sympathies and contributions of the Christian and humane.

Mr. A. Wilson, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. T. H. Carroll, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. Thomas Martin, 2, Lower Baggot-street; and Mr. Thomas Waters, 14, Lower Baggot-street, have consented to receive, and acknowledge in the papers, all contributions to this charitable object, until a Committee is named for the purpose.

CONTRIBUTIONS ALREADY RECEIVED.

Per Mr. Thomas Martin:—

| | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. John Brady, Builder | 20 0 0 | Brett Smith, Esq | 0 10 0 |
| Mr Thomas Martin | 10 0 0 | C Smith, Esq | 0 5 0 |
| Jonathan Henn, Esq | 3 0 0 | Mrs Broderick | 0 5 0 |
| Henry Cruise, Esq | 2 0 0 | Mrs Williams | 0 5 0 |
| Mr Glinn | 1 0 0 | Mr Marchant | 0 5 0 |
| Hon John Massy | 1 0 0 | Miss Levey | 0 5 0 |
| Mr Joseph Brennan | 1 0 0 | Mr M'Mullen | 0 5 0 |
| Joseph Hone, Esq | 1 0 0 | Mrs Lynch | 0 5 0 |
| Mr Thomas M'Evoy | 1 0 0 | Mr Ford | 0 5 0 |
| Miss Murray | 1 0 0 | Mrs Lawson | 0 5 0 |
| Miss Walsh | 1 0 0 | Mr Hughes | 0 5 0 |
| Mr Burke | 1 0 0 | Sums under 5s | 1 7 6 |
| Mr Wade | 1 0 0 | Mrs Kelly | 0 7 0 |
| R J Parsons, Esq | 0 10 0 | Mrs Weldon Molony | 0 10 0 |
| Miss Trench, | 0 10 0 | Mrs Percy | 0 10 0 |
| Miss E and Miss H Trench | 0 15 0 | Doctor Furlong | 0 5 0 |
| | | E Batty, Esq | 0 10 0 |
| | | Tota | 0 2 0 |
| Mrs Duffy | 0 10 0 | Mr Hade | 0 2 6 |
| Mrs Kirwan | 0 10 0 | A Friend | 0 2 6 |
| A Gentleman from Harcourt-terrace | 0 16 10 | Honourable T Daly | 0 10 6 |
| | | Mr Cummins | 0 2 6 |
| Richard Nowlan, Wellington-road | 0 5 0 | A Friend | 2 0 0 |
| Mr J Dunn, Lower Baggot-street | 1 10 0 | Mr Connolly, Upper Baggot-street | 0 10 0 |
| Mr Kinsella | 0 5 0 | Mr F Ellard, Mount Pleasant | 0 5 0 |
| From some gentlemen of the General Valuation Office of Ireland, per Mr Hogan, | 3 11 0 | Mr Matthews, Merrion-row | 0 10 0 |
| | | Mr Murphy, James'-street | 0 5 0 |
| Martin Burke, Shelbourne Hotel | 1 0 0 | Mr Thompson, Pembroke-terrace | 0 10 0 |
| Mrs Emery, Monkstown | 0 10 0 | Mr Moran | 0 2 6 |
| A Lady | 0 2 6 | Major Bramston Smith | 1 0 0 |
| Richard Manders, Esq, Bray | 1 0 0 | Mrs R White, Pembroke-road | 0 5 0 |
| Mr Johnston, Haddington-road | 0 10 0 | Mr D Gorneille, Rochestown-avenue | 0 10 0 |
| L A Bryan, Esq, Jun, | 1 0 0 | Mr Dempsy, Prussia-street | 0 10 0 |
| William Carville, Custom-house Docks | 2 0 0 | A Lady | 0 2 6 |
| | | A Friend | 0 10 0 |
| Doctor Simpson | 0 10 0 | Mr R Courtney, Dundrum | 0 5 0 |
| Mrs Dalton, Dundrum | 0 5 0 | Rev Mr Mulhall | 0 10 0 |
| Mr O'Neill | 0 1 0 | F G Bashford, Esq | 0 10 0 |
| A Widow | 0 0 6 | Messrs Boyd & Goodwin | 0 10 0 |
| Sir Richard Griffith, Bart | 1 0 0 | | |

Per Mr. T. H. Carroll:—

| | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Messrs John Martin and Son | 5 0 0 | Messrs Salmon and Rice | 1 0 0 |
| Thomas H Carroll | 1 0 0 | W C Papworth | 0 10 0 |
| James Rawson Carroll | 0 10 0 | The Proprietor of the "Dublin Builder," 17, Lower Gardiner-street | 0 10 0 |
| Mr Dunn, Merrion-row | 0 10 0 | | |
| W B Patterson, Sandford-place | 0 5 0 | Rev R T Smith, Haddington-road | 0 5 0 |
| Mr Charles Hedglong | 0 5 0 | Small Sums | 0 11 6 |
| William Magee | 0 5 0 | | |
| Mr Hanlon | 0 5 0 | | |

Per Mr. Anthony Wilson:—

| | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle | 3 0 0 | P D (Postage Stamps) | 0 1 0 |
| | | Mr Wright | 0 5 0 |
| A S H | 0 5 0 | Rev H R Poole | 0 5 0 |
| Mr George Cooke | 0 10 0 | John Hopkins | 0 5 0 |
| Mr Anthony Wilson | 0 10 0 | Colonel Westropp | 1 0 0 |
| The Dowager Countess of Desart | 1 0 0 | "A Poor Person," by post | 1 0 0 |
| C E, a Thank Offering | 0 2 6 | Mr Barber | 0 10 0 |
| Michael Roberts, Esq, F T C D | 1 0 0 | A Friend, E B | 0 2 0 |
| | | The Misses Bourn | 1 0 0 |
| F R Jones, Esq | 0 10 0 | Richard Cathcart, Esq | 0 10 0 |
| Thomas Courtenay, Esq, Fitzwilliam-square | 1 0 0 | Mrs John Knox | 0 5 0 |
| | | W J Morton | 0 1 0 |
| A Thank-offering | 0 10 0 | A S (Ennis post-mark | 1 0 0 |
| David Malony, Esq, 36, Fitzwilliam-place | 1 0 0 | D, Lower Baggot-street | 0 5 0 |
| | | F W R | 1 0 0 |
| Mr Adam Fletcher | 0 10 0 | A Pedestrian (Dublin post-mark) | 1 0 0 |
| Mrs Carmichael | 1 0 0 | | |
| A Thank Offering | 0 10 0 | | |
| Arthur Dillon, Esq, 45, Wellington-road | 0 10 0 | | |

Per Mr Thomas Waters:—

| | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Rt Hon the Lord Chancellor | 2 0 0 | D Carton, Esq | 0 10 0 |
| | | Doctor Daniell | 0 5 0 |
| The Misses Tolekan | 1 0 0 | A Lady | 0 5 0 |
| Mrs Blake | 1 0 0 | Mr L Farrell | 0 5 0 |
| Charles Clancey, Esq | 1 0 0 | Sums under 5s | 0 12 0 |
| Messrs Gerty and Rorke | 1 0 0 | Henry Tobin, Esq | 0 5 0 |
| R J Greene, Esq | 0 10 0 | Miss Keegan | 0 5 0 |
| Mr Thomas Waters | 1 0 0 | M J Brady, Esq | 0 10 0 |
| A Furlong, Esq | 0 10 0 | Lady Franks | 0 10 0 |
| Mr. Maloy | 0 10 0 | David Mahony, Esq, 36, Fitzwilliam-place | 1 0 0 |
| J R Corballis, Esq | 1 0 0 | A Lady | 0 5 0 |
| Samuel S Reeves, Esq | 1 0 0 | S M, Fitzwilliam-square | 0 5 0 |
| Joseph Stock, Esq, Fitzwilliam-square | 0 10 0 | Miss Keating | 0 5 0 |
| J R Davis, Baggot-street | 0 10 0 | Miss Thompson | 0 2 6 |
| Dr Ryan, Waterloo-terrace | 0 10 0 | H P | 0 2 6 |
| | | Miss Sugrue | 0 2 6 |
| A Gentleman, per Miss Eustace, | 0 10 0 | B T | 0 1 0 |
| | | James Tyrrell, Merrion-square | 1 0 0 |
| Mrs M'Connell, Merrion-street | 0 5 0 | Mrs Allen | 0 10 0 |
| E L Foot, Esq | 0 5 0 | Mrs Pugh | 1 0 0 |
| James W Lendrick, Esq | 0 10 0 | Mrs Pereira | 1 0 0 |
| Mr Finlayson | 0 10 0 | A Laplander, Donnybrook | 0 2 6 |
| W M | 0 4 0 | Henry Roe, Esq | 0 10 0 |
| A Thank Offering from a Lady | 0 5 0 | Rev J A Galbraith, F T C D | 1 0 0 |
| A Friend | 0 5 0 | M M | 0 3 0 |
| E F G, Upper Fitzwilliam-street | 0 10 0 | Philip Farley, Esq | 0 5 0 |
| William O'Callaghan, Esq | 0 10 0 | A R | 0 10 0 |
| | | A Lady | 0 5 0 |
| G D | 1 0 0 | Pierce Carey, Esq, Merrion-row | 0 5 0 |
| Mrs and Miss Tottenham | 2 0 0 | Mrs Bergin, 12, Pembroke-place, per S Rogers, Esq | 0 5 0 |
| John P Hardy, Esq, 19, Fitzwilliam-place | 1 0 0 | The Misses M A, 3, Newgrove-terrace, per do | 0 5 0 |
| Rev George Longfield, F T C D | 0 10 0 | Received Postage Stamps | 0 5 0 |
| Lady Netterville | 0 10 0 | M M | 0 2 0 |
| Messrs William Moffat and Son | 0 10 0 | Joseph T Pott. Esq | 1 0 0 |
| S Rogers, Esq | 0 5 0 | | |

Per Mr P M'Keon:—

| | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Messrs Pim & Co | 2 0 0 | P M'Keon, 15, Aungier-street | 0 10 0 |
| Mr Kenny, Grocer, Cuffe-street | 0 5 0 | Thomas Byrne | 0 2 6 |
| | | William Crawly | 0 2 0 |
| Mr Molloy, Cuffe-street | 0 2 6 | A Freeman | 0 2 0 |
| Mr Nolan, Stephen-street | 0 2 9 | Mr Flannery | 0 2 6 |

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Monday Evening.

The position of the Ministry, in connection with the impending debate on the Paper question, caused rather a gloomy feeling on the London Stock Market to-day, Consols declining one-eighth, and New Threes one-quarter per cent. Here the reduction was in a greater degree, the market being no longer supported by the extensive investments which were noted last week, and being also influenced by operations for the settlement of the current account. The decline here was one-quarter to three-eighths per cent. in both funds.

Joint Stock Banking Securities were again passed over to-day without dealings, the nominal quotations not indicating any change of value whatever.

In Steam, Atlantics opened weakly, but rapidly recovered Saturday's rate, which was not however strongly supported. City of Dublin Shares were not dealt in, but there were inquiries for the three denominations of Shares. Dublin and Glasgows made a considerable advance, producing *par*, exclusive of the recent dividend of 30s. per share, all shares offering at the price being taken up. Dundalk Steam closed strongly at last rate.

In Mines, Carysforts improved 6d. per share; Connorrees were steady at the previous value; Mining Company of Ireland attained an advance of one-half per share, which was strongly supported; and Wicklow Coppers realized last rate.

Patriotic Assurance improved one quarter, and closed firmly. Alliance Gas were on sale.

In Railways, negociations were confined to the Shares of the leading companies; Great Southern Stock receding fractionally, and Midlands, of both denominations, advancing at the rate of one quarter per cent., and appearing to be very strong, the Half Shares especially being largely dealt in.

For Belfast and Northern Counties an enhanced rate was offering, and Dublin and Drogheda £25 Shares, and Dublin and Kingstown Stock were in demand. The other unquoted Securities stood as follows:—Cork and Passage, £10¼ to £11; Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexfords £5¼ ½ to £5½. Newry and Rostrevors, £6 to £8.

In Preference the dealings were confined to the Class A Shares of the Dundalk and Enniskillen Company, which slightly improved. Great Southern Preference Stock was on sale at par, buyers offering one-quarter less; Waterford and Limerick Preference of both kinds were in request, and of the Cork and Bandon Preference Securities there were sellers of the 5½ per Cents., and buyers of the 6 per Cents., at the previous rates in both cases. The directors' report of the last-named company is now in the hands of the shareholders, and states that there is a balance available for dividend of upwards of £2,500, out of which they propose to pay the full dividends on both descriptions of Preference Shares, and also two small arrears due on the deficient dividends of the 6 per Cents., in 1859.

The following is a corrected list of the exports of porter for the past week, which were by a typographical error incorrectly stated in yesterday's publication:—

| | Hhds. |
|---|---|
| Guinness and Co., | 1154 |
| Findlater and Co., | 556 |
| J. Darcy and Son, | 404 |
| Manders and Co., | 386 |
| Watkins and Co. | 270 |
| Jameson, Pim, and Co., | 214 |
| P. and J. Sweetman, | 165 |
| Brennan, Price, and Co, | 47 |
| Caffrey & Son, | 31 |
| All others, | 56 |
| Total, | 3,282 |

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—AUGUST 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| **GOVERNMENT FUNDS.** | |
| 3 per Cent. Consols | 93¼ |
| New 3 per Cent. Stock | 92⅞ ⅞ |
| Ditto for new account, 8th August | 92⅞ |
| **STEAM.** | |
| Atlantic (Limited) | 6¼ |
| Dublin and Glasgow | 50 x d |
| Dundalk (Limited) | 10½ |
| **MINES.** | |
| Carysfort (Limited) | 6s |
| Connorree (Limited) | 21s 9d |
| Mining Company of Ireland, | 13 x d |
| Wicklow Copper (Limited) | 65½ |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | |
| Patriotic Insurance | 6¼ |
| **RAILWAYS.** | |
| Great Southern and Western | 115 |
| Midland Great Western | 53½ |
| Do. Half Shares | 26¾ |
| **RAILWAY PREFERENCES.** | |
| Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent perpetual Class A | 10½ |

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th August. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

| | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs | Frid. | Sa |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 per cent. Consols | 93¼ | 93⅜ ¼ | 93⅜ | 93½ | 93¼ ⅜ | 93⅜ |
| Ditto for Account | | 93½ ⅜ | | 93¼ | | 93⅜ ½ |
| 3 per cent. Reduced | | | 93 92⅞ | 93½ ⅜ | | |
| New 3 per cent. Stock | 92 ⅞ ⅞ | 92⅞ ⅞ 93 | | 93¼ | 92⅞ 93 | 93⅜ |
| Ditto for Account | 92⅞ | 92⅞ | 92⅞ 93 | 93 | 92⅞ | 93 |
| Bank Stock | | | | | | |

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—AUGUST 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| **OPENING PRICES.** | |
| Consols Money, | 93⅝ ½ |
| Account, | 93⅝ |
| New Threes, | 93⅝ ½ |
| **NOON PRICES.** | |
| Consols Money, | 93⅝ ½ |
| Account, | 93¼ |
| New Threes, | 94 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ |
| **1 P.M. PRICES.** | |
| Consols Money, | 93⅝ ½ |
| Account, | 93⅝ ½ |
| New Threes, | 93⅝ ½ |
| **2-15 P.M. PRICES.** | |
| Consols Money, | 93½ ⅜ |
| Account, | 93½ ⅜ |
| New Threes, | 93½ ⅜ |
| **CLOSING PRICES.** | |
| Consols Money, | 93½ |
| Account, | 93½ |
| New Threes, | 93¼ ⅜ |

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 3 6 prem.; Eastern Counties 57½; Great Northern, 115½; Grand Trunks, 30½; Great Western of Canada, 11¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 110 9¾; London and North Western, 102¾; Midland Stock, 128½ ⅛; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 101½ ¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42¾; Bank Stock, 230; Caledonian, 94¾ Turkish (*new*), 61½; Great Western, 73 ½; Mexican, 21; North British, 65¾; York and North Midland, 85½; Great Northern 118½ ¼; Great Northern, A, 119½ 19; South Eastern, 88½ 8; Account, 85½; Chester and Holyhead, 40; Great Western, 73 ¾ ½. Consols steady at 93, but are now 93½, tender buyers. Shares all flat, and stock freely offered at a decline of ½ to ¼ per cent. on Saturday's closing rates. Canadians and French steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Saturday Evening.

The funds opened with continued dullness, and remained without animation. The debate on the paper duty continues to be looked forward to with great interest. The 4th of the month passed off quietly without any failures in addition to that of Messrs. Moutt, Nickson, and Co. At the Bank the applications for discount were numerous. In the Railway market a further decline has taken place. At the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway meeting it was resolved to divide at the proposed rate of 2½ for the past half year. The traffic was stated to have been highly satisfactory.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Saturday Evening.

The funds to-day were dull at yesterday's reduction. There was a sale for account of the Court of Chancery, but the principal check arises from the considerations connected with the lateness and apprehended deficiency of the harvest. The immediate impression with regard to foreign politics was perhaps somewhat more cheerful. This being the 4th of the month the discount market was active, and little business was done below 4 per cent. At the bank the demand for money was rather brisk for a Saturday. The bills due to-day appear to have been well met. There were no bullion operations of any importance at the Bank to-day. The arrivals of specie this week have amounted to £400,000, of which £236,000 was from Australia, and £164,000 from the United States, including £40,000 by the Arabia.

FUNDS AND SHARES—AUG. 6.

Amberg, 6¾; Caledonians, 94¾ 4½; Chester and Holyhead, 53; Eastern Counties, 56½ 7; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 79 80; Great Northern, 117½ 18; Great Northern A, 118½ 19½; Great Western, 71¾ 2½; Great Western of Canada, 11¾ 12; Grand Trunk, 7¾ ¾; Great Southern and Western, 101 2 14; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 108¾ 9½; London and North Western 94¾; Leeds, 55½; Manchester, Sheffield, &c, 42½ ¾; Midland 127½ ⅞; North British, 64½; South Eastern, 87½ 8; York Newcastle, and Berwick, 100½ 1; York and North Midland 85½ ¾. Consols declined 93¾ sellers, but closed rather better, buyers at that quotation. Shares have gradually declined all day, and were very weak till near the close, when they advanced a little, and are steady at above rates. Canadian firm. French easier.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, MONDAY EVENING.—The Funds to-day show increased flatness, owing to the uncertainty respecting the position of the Ministry, coupled with the unfavourable state of the weather. Consols have experienced a fresh decline of ⅛ per cent.; very little doing. In the Share Market dullness prevails. British Railway Stocks have given way.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, MONDAY, 3-25 P.M.—The Bourse has been dull and heavy. Rentes closed at 68·15, being a decline of ⅛ since Saturday.

WOOL SALES.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.—The sales continue to be well attended. The fine qualities of wool are still in active request, and prices are rather advanced for all descriptions; the biddings rule steady, at fully last week's currency; for export about an average quantity has been taken in.

LONDON CORN MARKET, AUGUST 6. — Weather fine Supply liberal of foreign grain and English wheat to-day; English wheat 1s to 2s cheaper, and foreign in retail demand at almost Monday's prices; barley and oats a slow sale at Friday's prices; Norfolk flour, dull sale at 40s.

(Usborne's Report.)—Weather fine. English and foreign wheat unaltered. Floating cargoes and sellers demand more money for anything shipping, or for shipment. Maize 1s dearer since Friday; barley, none off coast, and floating rather dearer; oats in better demand; prices against buyers, so many having been landed.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, AUGUST 6.— Prime beasts and sheep were rather firm at last rates; all other stock was heavy and quiet, and 2d cheaper; beef, 3s 4d to 5s 4d; mutton, 3s 8d to 5s 6d; lambs, 4s 4d to 6s 4d; veal, 3s 10d to 5s 2d; pork, 4s to 5s per 8 lbs; beasts, 4,900; foreign, 1,050; sheep and lambs, 27,300; foreign, 8,510; calves, 355; foreign, 280; pigs, 310.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, AUGUST 6.—Sugar firm, 2 cargoes having been sold on Saturday. 990 boxes number 13 at 28s 9d. 1,300 boxes No. 15½, at 30s, both for near ports. Coffee steady; plantation Ceylon in moderate request. Tea quiet; no change. Rice steady; little doing. Saltpetre—Active demand was experienced on Saturday, and prices advanced 6d to 1s. Tallow quiet; 52s 3d; October to December, 52s; January to March, 52s 9d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, AUGUST 6.—Sugar market firm; 1,250 hhds. Demerara sold at previous rates, and about 1,400 bags indirect Brazil at 36s. Rum very difficult of sale. Rice in little demand, and prices nominal. Coffee in good demand; native Ceylon sold at 62s. 6d.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, AUGUST 6.—No 1, 51s 0d to 51s 3d; Mixed Nos. makers' iron, 52s 4d to 52s 6½; No. 3, 50s to 51s 9d. Market steady.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, AUGUST 6.—The supply of beef was much larger than last week. The demand very good, but at lower rates. Sheep and lambs rather slow of sale at less prices. Beef, 6d to 7½d. Mutton, 7d to 7½d. Lambs 25s to 35s each. 416 cattle, and 15,000 sheep and lambs at market.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, AUGUST 6.—Firsts, 105s, seconds. 102s; thirds, 96s; fourths, 93s; fifths, 82s; sixths, 64s 1,700 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, AUGUST 6.—Oats, 15s 6d; wheat, 15s 6d.

COUNTY CORK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the above society was held on Saturday—Richard Longfield, Esq., in the chair. The other members present were—Lieutenant Colonel Beamish, Professor Murphy, N. Dunscombe, St. J. Jefferyes, Richard Welsted, W. H. Crawford, R. G. Campion, Thomas R. Sarsfield, F. R. Leahy, Thomas Garde, and C. B. Egan, Esqrs. Resolved—"That Dr. Morgan and the Hon. Colonel White Hedges be admitted members of the society." Proposed by Professor Murphy, seconded by Mr. Garde, and carried unanimously—"That a sum not exceeding £26 be allocated for the purpose of offering premiums at the Root Show to be held on 1st November, and that the members dine together on that day, a committee to be appointed to carry out the requisite arrangements."—*Cork Constitution*.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| America (New York) [S] | One p.m., Aug. 7. |
| Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres [S] | One p.m., Aug. 8. |
| Constantinople | Six p.m., Aug. 8. |
| India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles, Constantinople | Six p.m., Aug. 9. |
| America (Portland) [D] | Ten a.m., Aug. 10. |
| India (Bombay) [S] | Six p.m., Aug. 10. |
| America (Boston), Newfoundland, and Bermuda [Q] | Ten a.m., Aug. 12. |
| America (New York) [S] | One p.m., Aug. 14. |
| Constantinople | Six p.m., Aug. 15. |
| West Indies and Pacific [S], Spain and Portugal [S] | One p.m., Aug. 16. |
| | One p.m., Aug. 16. |
| America (Portland) [D] | Ten a.m., Aug. 17. |
| India (Bombay), via Marseilles | Six p.m., Aug. 17 |
| America (New York) [Q] | Ten a.m., Aug. 19. |
| India (Calcutta). China, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, and Mauritius [S] | One p.m., Aug. 19. |
| America (New York) [S] | One p.m., Aug. 21. |
| Constantinople | Six p.m., Aug. 22. |
| West Coast of Africa [LL] Constantinople | Six p.m., Aug. 23. |
| America (Portland) [D] | Ten a.m., Aug. 24. |
| America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q] | Ten a.m., Aug. 26. |
| Spain and Portugal [S], India (Bombay) [S] | One p.m., Aug. 26. |
| India (Calcutta, China, Australia, New Zealand, and Mauritius, via Marseilles | Six p.m., Aug. 26. |
| America (New York) [S] | One p.m., Aug. 28. |
| Constantinople | Six p.m., Aug. 29. |
| America (Portland) [D] | Ten a.m., Aug. 31. |

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O.; are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails *via* Derry and Queenstown.

*TO CORRESPONDENTS.*

*No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.*

*Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.*

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

TUESDAY, AUG. 7.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

THE THEATRES.

Queen's Theatre—To-night—"The Ocean of Life," "Ballet Divertissement," "The Bride of Abydos," "Your Life's in Danger," "The Vampire Fiend,"


The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, August 4th, amounted to 58,626 copies, making an average of 9,771 copies daily.



IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!

THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not?
They are Sold at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

GEORGE MACDONA and CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season;
And have also in their own, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design in
LIGHT PALETOTS,
CAPES,
EXCURSION AND SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.

TOURISTS' AND LOUNGE SUITS.
WE respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland that we have a large variety of the above useful Suits, ready for immediate wear, in every shade and colour. These Suits are made of the most fashionable materials, as recently selected by us in the London and Scotch markets, and are cut and made on the premises; so that gentlemen requiring first-class goods at a moderate price will please visit our establishment, where every attention is paid to the directions of our numerous Customers, and where punctuality is one of the leading characteristics of our House.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
CLOTHIERS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

"MONDAY 20.—Grouse Shooting in Ireland begins."
—*Thom's Almanack.*
Gentlemen before proceeding to their Shooting quarters for the season, are respectfully recommended to provide themselves with our
HIGHLAND KNICKERBOCKERS,
which, in addition to being made with the most recent improvements, will preserve their original dimensions to the last, as every garment will be *carefully shrunk* before it is made up.
Price from 16s to 28s.

"TWEEDSIDE" SHOOTING SUITS,
From SCOTCH ANGOLA,
TWO POUNDS FIFTEEN SHILLINGS.
KENNY AND OWENS,
Tailors and Trousers Makers,
54, DAME-STREET,
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s.
Thoroughly Shrunk.



# The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 7.


ENDOWED with matchless eloquence, and a manner calculated to win upon a hostile audience, Mr. Gladstone is not only powerless against opponents, but injurious to his friends. He has so long lived in the unreal subtleties of logic that he crucifies himself upon his acute and thorny theoretics. Belonging to that small body which claims to inherit the statesmanship, and with that the leadership, of Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Gladstone acknowledges no obedience, and his most violent attack was most undisguisedly levelled against the Minister he professed to serve. A wandering Arab of the House, he makes a charge and flings his jereed, careless whom he wounds; or, as a strange meteor, his magnetic influence on the orbits of his compeers is only seen in the multiplicity of their aberrations. He merges the Statesman in the individual; and, considering the vote of the House of Lords upon the Paper Duties Bill as a personal insult upon himself, he seeks revenge, not on the Lords, whom he cannot reach, but upon the unfortunates whom he has power to sacrifice. He reminds us of the character in the play who, when rebuked by a higher power, satisfies his outraged self-sufficiency by trouncing a stranger.

The *Customs* duty on all foreign paper is at present twopence-halfpenny the pound weight. The *Excise* charge upon paper of our own manufacture is a fraction over three-halfpence. Mr. Gladstone's "action" proposes to remove a penny from the Customs charge, and thus to equalise the duty upon home-made and foreign papers. As the raw material of paper is cheaper in France by 100 per cent., and the Emperor of the French has retained a prohibitory export duty on that material, it is plain that Mr. Gladstone's proposal amounts to offering a bounty of 80 or 100 per cent. to the French, as against the English manufacturer. The House of Lords, in refusing to pass the Paper Duties Bill, had two objects in view one—to save a million and a-half of revenue from being thrown away; the other, to give some protection to the British manufacturer, to enable him to compete against the superior advantages of the French. Mr. Gladstone gladly accepts the revenue thus unexpectedly preserved, but endeavours to revenge himself on the Lords by ruining the small capitalists whom they endeavour to save.

The Chancellor, last night, observed that he had divided his proposal into two resolutions, because "one part of the subject affected the Commercial "Treaty with France, and the other involved commercial considerations alone." This division is not only suspicious, but utterly useless and nugatory for any other purpose but to ensnare votes. Once the Customs duty on French paper is removed, we must, perforce, remove the duty on paper from all other countries. There is not a nation in Europe with which we have not treaties of one kind or another, but all involving the favoured nation clause. Mr. Gladstone insists that "paper" must be admitted without payment of the Customs duty, by the seventh article of the treaty. But the seventh article speaks only of "merchandise" in general, and then gives a list of enumerated, articles among which paper is not included. Nay, in the 8th article a special provision is made for the admission of mill-boards and card-boards, a provision which would be unnecessary if all manufactured paper had been included under the term merchandise. The Chancellor makes merry with the apprehensions of British paper-makers. He treats their complaints with as much levity as he treated those of the Coventry ribbon-weavers. He knows better than all the manufacturers the price of rags; just as John Bright knows more about fortifications than any practical engineer. Acknowledging that are duction of the duty on paper was contingent on the removal by France of the prohibition of export duty on rags, he apologises for the breach of faith on the part of France, and urges the House to set a chivalrous example of self-sacrifice, and, on the same principle that we shoot a disabled horse, he asks the House to pass his resolutions at once, if it were only to put the English paper-makers out of their misery.

But the Chancellor considers all opposition to his scheme to be founded on delusion. He alone knows the facts of the case, and all others are wrong. The paper-makers, he says, receive every article they use free of duty, excepting rags, which are only about fifteen-sixteenths of the whole material. Rags he asserts to be in ample supply throughout the country, and—what we are not inclined to dispute—since the French Tariff has become law, "the "quantity of rags is rapidly on the increase." He affirms that the remission of the penny will scarcely make any difference in the revenue, or affect the manufacturers, and yet he urges the claims of the publishers of cheap publications, who could not be benefited unless the result would be something considerable. Whenever he is at a loss for a reassuring argument, he falls back upon his beloved theory of Free trade, while he does not venture to carry it out in the case of manufactured tobacco or cigars.

The amendment moved by Mr. Puller was one simply involving delay. Mr. Gladstone himself had stated so many paradoxes that inquiry was absolutely necessary. Mr. Puller is a supporter of Lord Palmerston, and his persistence in proposing his amendment proves that the whispered threats of dissolution or resignation were not believed by those who are most in the confidence of Ministers. Mr. Gladstone insisted upon his proposal being considered a party question, and, to retain, if possible, so useful and yet so intracable an assistant, Lord Palmerston has perilled the existence of his Ministry.

IT is deeply to be regretted that anything like disunion should exist in the Conservative minority of the Corporation. It is still more to be regretted that this disunion should display itself in discourteous language or uncertain imputations. The Conservatives have only a fraction of power when they act together. A split into two sections must inevitably deprive them, not only of what influence they may possess in the Corporation, but of the moral weight which they possess as respects the citizens at large. The Conservatives, as a party, and acting upon a rule observed since the reconstruction of the Corporation, nominated Mr. Bonsall as the Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. This was opposed and negatived by the other party in the Corporation. It was then the duty of every Conservative to act with his fellows, and either refuse to nominate any candidate, or to select one unanimously. We cannot discover the practical utility of Alderman Lambert's motion. Mr. Acheson, no doubt, is a highly respected citizen, one who who would perform all the duties attached to the mayoralty with dignity and zeal, and, owing to the line he pursued on the Water Works Question, he is acceptable to the "promoters" of that gigantic experiment. But it does not follow that Mr. Acheson is the only Conservative qualified for the post. There are others whom the Conservative electors approve of equally, and might prefer. Annually, the candidate should have been selected by the whole Conservative body, and not by any individual or section of it. Besides, a moment's reflection ought to have convinced Alderman Lambert of the uselessness of his proceeding.

The majority in the Corporation has exacted a pledge which no Conservative gentleman can possibly consent to take. Every Lord Mayor makes a solemn declaration that he will perform the duties of his office with justice and impartiality. Not content with this, it is sought to exact a pledge from every candidate that he will not disturb a decision made by the present Lord Mayor, contrary to all precedent and established rule. No Conservative can take such a pledge as that, and Alderman Kinahan must have known that Mr. Acheson would manfully refuse to take it, as he did. The division proves that, notwithstanding Mr. Acheson's adhesion to the Radical side on the Water Works question, but three of that party voted for him. But eight Conservatives, including himself, voted for Mr. Acheson. This must prove to Alderman Lambert the utter folly of creating disunion among the Conservatives, through any hope of carrying his point by Radical aid.

The nomination of the Lord Mayor is now deferred for another month. In the meantime, the Conservatives should put an end to disunion among themselves, and endeavour to rescind the pledge attempted to be exacted of them. As it stands, the resolution acts as a practical barrier against any Conservative, and even against any high-minded Liberal. No one who has the least self-respect will submit to be tied down and trammelled as one of his predecessors hitherto was bound.

The *Times* on the Present Condition of the Syrian Question:—

We are at length in possession of the resolutions of the Great Powers with regard to the Syrian outbreak. They are framed with great caution, or rather, to speak plainly, on the strictest principles of mutual distrust. If any one wishes to know what the Great Powers think of each other, and by what close and stringent regulations they consider it necessary to circumscribe the free action of each of them, let him ponder carefully over the terms of this Convention, made on the representation of the Sultan that he desires the assistance of the European Powers in order to restore tranquillity to Syria. The Great Powers undertake to send a force not exceeding twelve thousand men to the disturbed province. Half of these troops are to be found by France, the rest by other Powers, as may be agreed upon. They are to act in concert with the Commissioner of the Sultan; the Sultan must furnish them with provisions, and facilitate their march. The expedition is not to last more than six months.

Thus, after a brief respite, does Europe find herself once more committed to intervention in the East, and thus is once more reopened that eternal Eastern Question, which Europe has so often and so fruitlessly striven to close. We have no fault to find with the arrangements made under the Convention, which are probably the best and the most prudent that the circumstances admit of. To avoid intervention altogether, after what has passed, was impossible. The insult is too gross, the wrong too flagrant, the cruelty too recent and too horrible, to admit of its being passed over in silence, even in deference to the strongest feelings of international jealousy. The Eastern Question has, in fact, reopened itself. We have thrown what we had best and most precious into the gulf, but the gulf refuses to close up, and opens its mouth wider and wider, demanding still new victims. As we must intervene, it is well to limit our intervention in time, in number, and in nation. We thus reduce it to a *minimum*. The shock to the influence of the Sultan within his own dominions is made as small as possible, and the chance that any European Power may be able to profit by the public misfortune is reduced to a similar proportion. So far as protocols can arrange it, the Turkish Empire has another, and that, perhaps, a final chance of regeneration. If this opportunity be missed, not all the mutual jealousies of all the States of Europe can save the Porte from a speedy and total downfall. Little as we have been accustomed to speculate on the ability of the Turkish Government to effect any of that progress for which its friends in this country have so largely and so frequently undertaken, we certainly could not have imagined that within four years we should find ourselves once more launched upon that troubled ocean of Oriental politics from which the desperate struggle of 1854 and 1855 apparently delivered us. Of all the undertakings of the Porte, which has she accomplished? Of all her projected plans of improvement, which has been put into execution? The army is unpaid, the finances are deranged, the shores of the Bosphorus are covered with gaudy palaces, while the provinces are subjected to the most shameless extortion, and we are startled from our dream of improvement by the announcement of massacres perpetrated by the Mahomedan subjects of the Sultan, assisted by his regular troops, and connived at, to say the least, by his General. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe tells us that the day of palliatives is gone by, and we are very much disposed to agree with him. Still we are not prepared to adopt at once his suggestion—that a Conference of the Representatives of the Great Powers should sit permanently in Constantinople, in order to watch over the execution of those needful reforms which the Turkish Government has so often undertaken, and so uniformly failed to effect. When it shall come to the point of putting the Government of Turkey in the hands of a Commission in which the Government of Turkey itself shall have no voice, the day of palliatives will indeed be over, and the Sultan will have sunk into a position similar to that to which we have reduced so many Indian potentates. If Europe once makes up her mind that the Turkish Government can no longer be treated as a reality, the day of dissolution will have arrived, and the question will be, not of placing it in the hands of a commission, but of dividing the Empire among the different Powers of Europe. We shall view such a proceeding with no slight apprehension; but to this it must come at last, unless Turkey is prepared to do what she has never done before—to set herself in earnest to promote internal improvement, and to adopt, together with an efficient finance, the ordinary doctrines of humanity and toleration. We have no doubt we shall be told, as we have often been told before, that no country is making such rapid steps in the way of improvement as Turkey, and that all she requires is to be left alone, while her energies are applied whole and undivided for the purpose of recreating her empire. If we are to take the view of the most sanguine friends of Turkey, we must believe that Englishmen live and move and have their being principally that they may contribute to the stability of the Sultan's throne; but, if she is called upon to encounter new dangers and difficulties for the sake of the Turks, England may not unreasonably answer that she has done enough, and that for the future Turkey must undertake the care of her own preservation. We well know, however, that such would not be the view upon which we should be allowed to act. We should be told that from fear of the complications which would certainly follow, should the dominions of Turkey in Europe be left to be scrambled for among the Great Powers, everything must be done and endured rather than suffer Turkey to reach that final extinction towards which she seems so steadily tending. The cry would be for fresh guarantees, fresh sacrifices, fresh protocols, fresh armaments, and, we doubt not, if need be, fresh European wars.

We see, as we have said, no objection to that which has been agreed upon, but we really think it ought to be understood that this is the last instance of our affection which Turkey has to expect. What we have sacrificed we know only too well. What we have received in return we also know. Our counsels have been disregarded, our projected improvements slighted, our fellow-citizens and the professors of our religion brutally murdered, on the grounds of that very profession. We repeat it! we think we have done enough, and that henceforth we should renounce the task of watching over the destiny of Turkey. We cannot for ever accept the office of guardian to this aged empire, which seems never to arrive at years of discretion, and never likely to enter with the least prospect of success upon the management of its own affairs. It is, no doubt, a wonderful feat to cause a pyramid to stand upon its head, but the exhibition loses its attractiveness if too often repeated, and even the most expert manipulator must, we think, at last arrive at the conclusion that in a perpetual fight against the forces of gravitation that silent and never-failing antagonist is sure ultimately to prevail.

The *Morning Herald* on Reform in Parliamentary Procedure:—

It is quite clear that some measures must be taken at an early period next session for the better conduct of business in Parliament. Why is it that session after session passes away, and that nothing is done? It has been remarked that the House of Commons is quite a different institution from what it was fifty years ago. At that time the business of the House was conducted by a few eminent statesmen. There were fewer members who had the ability or the desire to make speeches. They were content to listen to their leaders, and to vote with their party. Now-a-days it is quite otherwise. The House is divided into several parties; each of these parties has its leaders; and there are independent members; who desire to be heard, if only for the sake of their constituents. Altogether there is more general ability and more intelligence at present than in the earlier part of the century. But whether there is more ability or not, it is quite certain that there is a much greater disposition to talk, and it is not easy to discover any remedy for this evil, unless we are to find it in the good sense of members themselves. During the present session this love of talking has grown to an intolerable height. Every advantage has been taken of the rules of the House in order to impede the course of public business. Whole nights have been wasted in fruitless discussions, and members have abused their privileges to an extent which is quite incompatible with proper attention to the affairs of the nation. After all, however, this may only prove the necessity of technical changes. It is not necessary to lay all the blame upon loquacious lawyers, or outrageous patriots. It is easy to conceive that the existing machinery is not adapted to that new state of things which has grown up almost without our knowing it. Similar results may be observed everywhere. The application of steam to the purpose of naval warfare has rendered necessary a complete change in the construction of our ships of war, and of course, a very large expenditure of public money. In the army, the "old Brown Bess" has been superseded by the Enfield rifle. If we turn our attention elsewhere, we find that the British Museum is too small for the requirements of the present generation. All things are in a state of progress. The hotels that were quite large enough for the wants of travellers twenty years ago are replaced by buildings on a scale of grandeur and magnificence which would astonish our forefathers if they could rise from their graves to see them. The same, perhaps, with the House of Commons. It does not keep pace with the activity and exigencies of the age. It has not expanded so as to meet the wants of a rapidly progressing civilisation.

We really do not think that any restrictions, though unanimously adopted by the House, would check the loquacious tendencies of members. Many remedies have been proposed, but they all, more or less, present insurmountable objections. It is no light thing to interfere with the freedom of discussion. No matter at what cost, the right of speech should be preserved. It is the very essence and foundation of "Parliament." Long speeches are a great nuisance; but how are you to put a check upon them without introducing a principle which might lead to innovations on our constitutional rights? Lord Brougham, in calling attention to the subject in the House of Lords, on Friday night, spoke of the *cloture*, and of a regulation which prevails in the United States Legislature, by which the motion for adjournment does not lead to debate. But measures of this kind would not answer with us, and they have, indeed, been scouted by the House of Commons. In former days this evil was not felt; but the truth is, that even if the number of speeches were now diminished, the House would still want time to get through the work it is expected to perform. We are therefore driven to the conclusion that the root of the evil lies in the enormous amount of private business now thrown upon the members of the house. Anyhow it is to this point that attention should in the first instance be directed, and Lord Brougham has certainly done good service by bringing this subject, in a very practical form, before the House of Lords. It is an undoubted fact that some of the best work done by Parliament is done in the committee-rooms; but it is a great evil that the services thus rendered are not utilised as they might be. Years ago this private business was on an extremely limited scale; but look at our railways, look at the bills introduced in every session of Parliament which require legislative sanction, but which do not necessarily provoke lengthened discussions in the House itself. It seems no great thing to ask that the House should trust the decisions of its up-stairs committees. The experience of the present session proves that the old distinction between debates on the details of a bill in committee has been practically ignored. The principle of a bill is now discussed at every stage, and the waste of time resulting from this innovation on parliamentary custom can scarcely be exaggerated. The same objection may be urged, with still greater force, against debates on private bills which have already been fully discussed by committees so chosen as to represent all the different interests which may be affected. Why should it be necessary for a bill which has already passed the ordeal of a committee to be debated in the House as if there had been no preliminary examination? It seems to us that arrangements might be made so that the report of a committee should be accepted as a decision of the whole House so far as details are concerned. The members of a committee representing every interest concerned, and in possession of all the evidence that can be given on either side, are at least as competent judges of the question submitted to them as nearly seven hundred members who have not had the same opportunities for coming to a decision.

The best suggestion to make is that at the earliest possible period a select committee should be appointed to investigate the whole question. Sir G. C. Lewis himself seemed to point to this as the best means for arriving at a decision. It is, in fact, the only means that can be employed. It is of the greatest importance that something should be done in order to avoid the imputation that the House of Commons is not equal to its work. So far as the present session is concerned the charge may be brought with perfect fairness. The session has been wasted. Ministers themselves, but, above all, Mr. Gladstone, have much to answer for. They have attempted too much; they issued a programme in January last which it was impossible to carry out. The Budget was too ambitious, and we are only now beginning to perceive the disastrous effects of Mr. Gladstone's scheme. But, at the same time, there are arrears of business for which Government cannot properly be blamed. Innocents have been massacred of whom the blood does not lie on the head of the Government. The simple truth is, that the jurisdiction of Parliament has so increased that measures must be taken in order to meet the increasing demand. Why should we not have an "imperium in imperio"—why not appoint a Parliament within Parliament? Nothing can be done during the present session, but this is one of the very first subjects to be considered in the next session.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

Paris, August 4th, 1860.

Yesterday, the following communication was posted up at the Bourse:—

"Ministry of State—All the Powers have agreed on the conditions of the European Intervention in Syria. A conference takes place at 3 o'clock, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to render immediately executory the measures decided on in common."

The *Patrie* contains a summary of letters from Beyrout to the 23rd July. At Damascus, the Christians supported a regular siege, and repulsed their assailants. They were assisted by the Mussulmans of the quarter. The English and Prussian consulates were respected because they belonged to a Turkish proprietor. An English medical man, and the Chancellor and dragoman of the Russian Consulate were killed. The conduct of Abd el Kader is above all praise. He saved all the Christians who took refuge in his house, and rescued a number from the hands of their opponents. The Sultan expresses great indignation at the massacres, and promises severe punishment to the perpetrators. A correspondent, writing from Messina, mentions that a feeling of security at length prevails. The streets are all gaily decked with flags; the Sardinian colours float from every window; the Neapolitan patrols have been replaced by the movements of the Dictator's army, which is parading about the streets in all directions. On the 29th ult the yacht Monte Christo entered the harbour, with Alexander Dumas on board, going to visit Garibaldi. Garibaldi's son has arrived at Palermo to recover from his wound. From Algeria, we learn that 2,000 Kabyles of Constantine have come down from their mountains to seek employment in the new railways, the commencement of which has given great satisfaction to the natives. The Moorish Embassy is to leave Paris in a few days. The Emperor is still at St. Cloud; he makes daily excursions in the neighbourhood. Yesterday he went to Rambouillet, and returned in the evening. The Empress is at "Eaux bonnes;" she bathes every day, takes a drive in the afternoon, and a walk in the evening. Her Majesty preserves a strict *incognito*, and refuses all *fetes* and balls, which have been numerously proposed for her amusement. A new entrance to the Imperial Library has just been constructed, facing the Place Souvois; the old one is to be demolished for the continuation of the new building. Yesterday, in the Champs Elysees, I met an English Rifle Volunteer walking with two French soldiers; they seemed to fraternise perfectly. At first the French regarded the Rifle Volunteers with some degree of awe, but upon more intimate acquaintance, they find, after all, they are not so dangerous. We have had more rain in Paris this year than that much-to-be-respected personage, the "oldest inhabitant," ever remembers to have witnessed. The Parisians say they suppose Monsieur Otto is testing the powers of his "Pluiefuges" outside Paris, and to prove their power is concentrating all the clouds over us; the result is certainly not pleasant.

## Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

OSBORNE, AUGUST 4.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Arthur, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice, embarked on board the Royal yacht Fairy yesterday, and were present at the Cowes Regatta.

The Countess of Desart, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, Colonel the Hon. A. Hood, Major Du Plat, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, and Major Elphinstone were in attendance.

Her Majesty's dinner party included her Royal Highness Princess Alice, Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. Grey, the Hon. Captain and Mrs. Denman, the Hon. Sir Charles and Miss Phipps, and Lieutenant-General Knollys.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort attended Divine service at Osborne this morning. The service was performed by the Rev. G. Prothero.

Their Royal Highnesses Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise, also attended the service, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street. The Ministers present were—Viscount Palmerston, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, Lord John Russell, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Somerset, Sir George Grey, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, and the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell.

BRESLIN'S ROYAL HOTEL, BRAY.—ARRIVALS—The Right Hon and Rev Lord De Freyne, the Very Rev the Dean of Emly, and the Misses Brown and suite; the Rev George and Mrs Tottenham, family, and suite; J Arthur Farrell, Esq, and the Hon Mrs Farrell, and suite; Captains Brigg and Douglas, 91st Regiment; Mr and Mrs Moreton, Mr Mrs, and Miss Cootes, of Glentoran, Belfast; Mr and Mrs M'Gwire and suite; Mr and Mrs Stokes, family, and suite; Mrs and Miss Read; Messrs Richard Tottenham, H Horner, J Franks, &c., &c. Departures—The Hon J B Ward, for Trimbleston; Mr and Mrs Rigby and party (four); Mr and Mrs Jubb, Mr and Mrs Parker, and party (four); Mr and Mrs Symonds, Doctor, Mrs, and Miss Blythe; Mr and Mrs Ryan, Mr and Mrs Turner, Mrs and Miss White, Mr and Mrs Bloxen, Mr and Mrs M'Cann; Captains Phillips and Trevers, Captain Sheffield, 21st Fusiliers, for Birr Barracks; Captain Blythe, 14th Light Dragoons; the Rev Disney and Mrs Robinson, for Llandudno, North Wales; Mr and Mrs Wilson, and friend; Mrs and the Misses Donaldson, and party; Messrs Balfe, Morton, W H Lyons, Gambord, Jones, &c.

THANKS.

The Committee of Dublin by Lamplight, for the following:—Major and Mrs. Archdall, per Messrs. Ball, £4; Mrs. Potts, per do., £1; A Thank Offering, £5; Messrs. Switzer, Ferguson, and Co., £1; Rev. Mr. Rowe, per matron, 5s.; Messrs. Chambers and Son, £1 1s.; Miss Read, 5s.; Messrs M'Birney and Collis, £1; Mrs. Askin Morrison, £1; Alderman Kinahan, £1; Thomas Fry, Esq., £1; B. L. Guinness, Esq., £1 1s.; Messrs. Watkins and Co., £1; Messrs. Andrews, £1; J. Scott, Esq., 10s.

From George Macdona, 32, Molesworth-street, Treasurer to the Parochial Visitors' Society, to the Rev. L. H. Streane, for collections and subscriptions in Delgany.

THE ARMY.

The 36th Regiment, which arrived at Kingstown from Plymouth, per Himalaya steam troopship, on Sunday, disembarked yesterday morning, and proceeded to the encampment at the Curragh, where they are to be placed under canvas.

The undermentioned drafts arrived here on Saturday last and proceeded to the Linen Hall Barracks to await embarkation—viz., 1 sergeant and 15 men of the 11th Foot, from Fermoy, to join the head quarters of the regiment at Portsmouth.

1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, and 30 men of the 16th Foot, from Templemore, to join the 1st battalion at Aldershott.

1 captain, 18 men, 4 women, and 5 children of the 40th Foot, from Birr, to join the regiment at New South Wales.

1 captain, 1 sergeant, and 40 men of the 58th Foot, from Birr, to join the head quarters at Aldershott.

The whole of the above-mentioned troops embarked yesterday, at Kingston, on board the Himalaya, which is under orders to take on board the 18th Foot at Plymouth, and disembark the whole at Portsmouth.

Captain E. M. Jones, 20th Regiment, who has recently passed through the Staff College, has been appointed brigade major to Major-General Craufurd's brigade at Dover, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Barnard, Grenadier Guards assigned on promotion.

Captain W. Palliser, 18th Hussars, has been appointed brigade major to the Cavalry Brigade at Dublin, in succession to Major A. J. H. Elliot.

Captain Eteson, 3d Buffs, and Captain R. N. Hill, 30th Regiment, have been appointed aides-de-camp to Lieutenant General Sir George Wetherall, K.C.B., commanding the Northern district.

Captain R. H. Graham, of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, governor of Malta; Captain Sir William Fairfax, of the 2d Battalion 15th Regiment, is acting as extra aide-de-camp to Sir Gaspard.

Brevet Major S. P. Jarvis, of the 82nd Regiment, has been provisionally appointed adjutant to the Staff College.

Captain W. Congreve, 4th Regiment, has been appointed major of brigade at Chatham.

SPLENDID SHOOTING.—Serjeant J. Burrows, rifle instructor to the 2d depot battalion at Chatham, with the Enfield rifle, fired 10 rounds 104 yards distant at the regimental target, and obtained 25 points. The firing was witnessed by a number of serjeants from the garrison. Five balls entered the bull's eye and five entered the centre. It was for a wager of £5 that he would not obtain 25 points.

THE NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

Acting Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.—Edward Pilkington, who was mate of the Doris, 32, in the Mediterranean, from Sept., 1859, to March, 1860; Henry John Carr, who was flag lieutenant to Vice Admiral Arthur Fanshawe, C.B., in the Marlborough, 131, in the Mediterranean, from February to April, 1860; and Richard Henry Duckworth King, acting mate of July, 1859, and acting lieutenant of February, 1860.

Assistant Paymaster to be Paymaster—Edwin Harris (1851), who served in the Euryalis, 51, in the Baltic and on the North American and West India Station, from January, 1854, to April, 1857, and has been employed as secretary's clerk in the Impregnable, 104, flag ship at Devonport, of Vice Admiral Sir Barrington Reynolds, K.C.B., and Sir Arthur Fanshawe, K.C.B., since May, 1857.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—James A. Hodgskin (1841) to be additional of the Dauntless, 31, at Portland, for service as inspecting lieutenant at Southampton, vice William C. Geary; Hon. Henry W. Chetwynd (1856), from Uzon to Westhaven Coastguard station; Joseph E. M. Wilson (1815), to the Conqueror, 101, Channel Squadron; Cuthbert Le Mesurier (1856), from the Conqueror to the Orion, 91, Channel Fleet; George Powys (1859), to the Royal Albert, 121, Channel Squadron; Henry J. Carr (1860), to the Trafalgar, 90, Channel Squadron.

Masters—John Ways (1855) to the Jason, 21, screw corvette, at Devonport; William C. Buck (1855), to command the 36 Tower, Coastguard station; Henry W.C. Wise) 1858), to the Gorgon, 6, at Portsmouth; Edward L. B. Williams (1859), to the Indus, 78, at Devonport, for service in the Desperate, 8 screw.

Paymaster—Edwin Harris (1860), to be additional of the Impregnable, 78, at Devonport.

Mate.—Richard B. Lambert to to the Marlborough, 131, in the Mediterranean, for disposal.

Assistant Surgeon—Robert Barrows (1858), to the Royal Adelaide, flag ship at Devonport.

Acting Assistant Surgeons.—William E. Dillon, Charles P. Mulbany, and Francis Egan to the Victory, flag ship at Portsmouth, for service at Haslar Hospital; George V. Hart, George Muir, and Charles L. Cunningham to the Impregnable, 78, at Devonport, for service in Plymouth Hospital.

THE MAYORALTY FOR 1861.

We have been requested to publish the following resolutions, agreed to by the Conservative members of the Corporation, at a meeting held on the 4th August:—

"1. That the alternate right of the Conservative section of the Dublin Corporation to nominate to the office of Lord Mayor pertains to it as a party, and not to any individual member thereof, wherefore said right has been on all past occasions, and always ought to be, exercised at a meeting duly convened."

"2. That in disregard of said right and usage, Alderman Lambert, without the sanction or the knowledge of the party of which he is a member, has given notice to the Town Clerk that he will propose Councillor Wm. Acheson to be Lord Mayor for the year 1861. That this proceeding by Alderman Lambert is a violation of the compact and usage heretofore observed by the Conservative party, and is an unwarrantable attempt to monopolise a right which pertains to the section of which he is only a member, wherefore, unless said notice shall be withdrawn, the result will be to imperil the unity and efficiency of the Conservative interest in the Town Council."

"3. That, in the opinion of this meeting the Conservatives should not propose any person for the office of Lord Mayor until the resolution of the 2nd ult., requiring a pledge to conform to the adjudications of the present Lord Mayor respecting the freemen franchise shall be rescinded; and, that condition being complied with, the Conservative party to have a month to consider who shall be proposed for the office of Lord Mayor."

DIMINUTION IN THE USE OF ARDENT SPIRITS IN DOWNPATRICK.—The owners of several public-houses complain that since the late additional duty was put on whiskey the consumption has fallen off very much. Some of them say fully the half; but they admit that there is a considerable increase in the demand for beer and wine.

# LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four o'clock.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, AUGUST 4.—The committee of twenty-one members of the Reichsrath, sat to-day for the purpose of receiving communications from the Ministers. The sitting lasted four hours. The labours of the committee will require several writings, at the conclusion of which a general report, proposing resolutions in reference to pending political questions, will be presented to the Council of the Empire.

MARSEILLES, AUGUST 6.—Troops have left for Syria. The Finistre left Toulon yesterday, and the Baraghthem, with half a battalion of Chasseurs, left for Marseilles to-day. The 5th Regiment of the Line has arrived here.

According to advices from Naples, three hundred soldiers, who were on the point of joining Garibaldi, had been arrested. The Minister of War had drawn the troops from the Abruzzi, in order to concentrate the principal part of the army around Naples.

DISTURBANCES IN BELGRADE.

BELGRADE, AUGUST 6.—Serious disturbances took place yesterday between Servians, Turks, and Bosnian sailors. Some Servians were wounded, and some Turks were killed and wounded. The garrison remained quiet.

SICILY.

PALERMO, AUGUST 4.—The ladies of Palermo are very active in supplying the hospitals of Melazzo with lint and linen, and medicines. Large numbers of volunteers continue to arrive.

ITALY.

NAPLES, AUGUST 3.—All efforts to conclude an armistice with Garibaldi having failed, preparations are being made to repulse any attempt at invasion. Improvements are being actively introduced in the Royal Army and Navy. Commander Capecclaso has been appointed Director of the Minister of Marine. The renewal of the personal of the different administrative departments is nearly completed. The office of Private Secretary to the King has been suppressed. The Camilla has been replaced by persons recommended by the Ministry. The King has visited the head-quarters of the National Guard.

PRUSSIAN NEUTRALITY IN ITALY.

A Turin letter of August 3rd affirms that the Prussian ambassador at the Sardinian court has assured Count Cavour that the cabinet of Berlin would observe the strictest neutrality with regard to Italy.

TRIUMPHANT PROGRESS OF GARIBALDI—GARIBALDI'S VOLUNTEERS IN CALABRIA.

The *Movemento* of Genoa, published an extraordinary edition on Saturday evening, announcing that the 1st and 13th Neapolitan regiments had mustered in Calabria to the cry of "Vive Garibaldi." Stocco had disembarked with 1,500 Volunteers; he had met with an enthusiastic reception from the people. Garibaldi is almost hourly expected. It is reported that the King of Naples has sent 42,000 soldiers to Reggio, opposite Messina, and these troops, it is confidently asserted, intend to join Garibaldi the moment he lands. At Naples and Rome he is waited for with impatience.

THE COURT.

The Queen arrived here about 1 p.m. from the Isle of Wight and leaves this evening at 8-30 p.m., for Balmoral.

THE WALWORTH MURDER.

A verdict of Wilful Murder has been returned against William Godfrey Youngman in each case.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is rumoured in Paris that the regiments of the line will be increased from 102 to 110.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

The Royal assent was given, by commission, to the Census of England and Ireland, and several bills. The Industrial Museum (Scotland) and Tramways (Ireland) Bills, passed through committee, as did the Admiralty Jurisdiction Bill.

SYRIAN EXPEDITION.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY asked if the force about to be sent to Syria was to be employed simply in the preservation of peace, without interfering in civil and religious matters? He trusted that the vigorous policy inaugurated by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe would be maintained, expressing his distrust of the intention of the Emperor of the French.

Lord WODEHOUSE replied that there was no further interference contemplated than what was necessary to restore peace and order.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE thought that steps should be taken beyond the immediate occasion to bring about a final settlement of the affairs of the country.

The order of the day for the committee of the Land Property improvement (Ireland) Bill was withdrawn.

The house adjourned at 6-30 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPHIC CONTRACT.

Mr. BERKELEY asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, in consequence of the failure of the Atlantic Telegraphic Company in their attempt to lay down a submarine line to America, the agreement entered into between them and her Majesty's Government had not become void, and whether the Government will be prepared to entertain applications from other parties willing to undertake the same enterprise, subject to the conditions set forth in the Select Committee on Packets and Telegraphic Contracts, which have been recently affirmed by the House?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that the contract, though not repealed, had become void in law. No application had been made by any other contractor for the purpose of constructing a telegraph on similar conditions. Looking at the success of deep sea telegraphs, and the present state of the question, the Government would exercise great caution in entertaining applications for the construction of any further telegraphs.

SCOTCH HERRING FISHERY.

In reply to Mr. CAIRNS,

The LORD ADVOCATE said it was the intention of the Government to appoint a commission to inquire into the state of the Scotch herring fishery.

ABDEL KADER.

Mr. GRIFFITHS asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he has now received official information that Abdel Kader, by his active and courageous exertions, saved the lives of a large number, said to be several thousands, of Christian inhabitants of Damascus, who would otherwise have been massacred; and, if so, whether it would not be generous and sound policy on the part of this country that we should make some public acknowledgment of such services, as an example and encouragement to the cause of humanity in that country.

Lord J. RUSSELL, protesting against the repetition of this inconvenient question, replied that the only information he had received was that Abdel Kader had saved the lives of several hundred Christians.

The House then went into committee on the Customs Act.

THE PAPER DUTIES.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in bringing forward his resolution on the paper duties, observed that he had proposed two resolutions, because one part of the subject affected the commercial treaty, while the other part involved commercial considerations alone, without any reference to the treaty. The effect of his resolution on the revenue will be but small, neither will it greatly influence the price of articles. On this subject the grossest exaggeration prevailed abroad. The purchaser and consumer of paper would have the advantage common to all others of reducing the pressure upon the home market, by resorting to foreign supplies. But the question involved high considerations of policy, not only as regards their honourable engagements of the Treaty—yet, more, whether those great principles of free trade were or were not to be adopted to their full extent by the present House of Commons? Adverting, in the first instance, to the French Treaty, he avowed his surprise at the opinions he had heard expressed that the Treaty did not reduce the Customs duty on paper to the level of the Excise. He showed, from the terms of the Treaty, that it was perfectly clear upon that point, and that no power was left them to place a protective duty on any article whatever imported from France. The same thing was proved by the official correspondence on the subject. He contended that the House, in adopting the principles of the Treaty, had done so with its eyes open, and after due consideration, and with full cognizance of its meaning. It had been said that the reduction of duty on paper was contingent on the removal of the prohibition of the exportation of rags from France. This he denied, observing that the French Government had endeavoured to induce their Legislature to remove the prohibition, but the protectionists had proved too strong for them. Let not the House, by its example, show an approval of that proceeding. The question of rags was in itself most insignificant. Rags were dear in France, and we could, not, under any circumstances, expect from thence a larger supply. The French Government had throughout acted with the most extreme liberality; they had long ago offered to give up the article of coal, and now they offered not to press for the immediate execution of the seventh article as regards the duty on paper. That handsome offer, as in the former case of coals, her Majesty's Government declined trusting in the principle of their own policy, if, indeed they had done any wrong by their proposal to British produce, they might (inconvenient as it might be) accept the boon of the French Government. But when the proposal was one of strict justice to the other classes of the community; when it tended to remove the state of paralysis in which the trade remained, at this moment, however they might acknowledge the release offered to them if they could not accept it, let them not prolong the suspense in which the paper workers would be if they postponed the settlement of the question. The exaggerated notions of the importance of the proposed change, which were bewildering the minds of the paper makers, were producing a stagnation injurious to trade, and would be a simple act of humanity to remove it. Freedom of commerce had, at the commencement of the session, received the adhesion of many most inveterate Protectionists, and yet,

## TEST NEWS.

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Mr. PULLER called upon the House to consider the details more minutely, before adopting the proposal now offered to them. He contended that so serious a step ought not to be taken without further inquiry, and that the matter should be referred to a select committee. After adducing many facts to show the danger of thus encouraging the foreign manufacture, he moved, as an amendment, a resolution, that without desiring to prejudice the question of a reduction at a future period of the Customs duty on French books and papers, this committee does not think fit at present to assent to such reduction.

Mr. CHILDERS supported the resolution, which he regarded as a step towards committing the practical relation of Free Trade principles, and as such, to be substantiated by the same arguments which had prevailed in the Corn law.

Mr. G. CROSSLEY argued on the same side that the present question was one of Protection *versus* Free trade. It was, he believed, the last time that this issue would ever be formally presented to the Legislature. Respecting the question between England and France, his recent visit to the latter country had led him to the conclusion that the French commissioners were chiefly serious, so as to arrange the import duty on English commodities, so as to secure a maximum revenue, and, with this view were specially desirous to facilitate and augment every branch of trade between the two countries. This endeavour ought to be maintained, and reciprocated in the great benefit of both communities.

Mr. MAGUIRE contended that under existing circumstances the Customs duties on paper ought not to be diminished. The home papermakers were still oppressed by a heavy and vexatious Excise tax, and should not be called upon to contend on such unequal terms against foreign competition. It was giving a powerful encouragement to the protectionists in France to give them everything while receiving nothing in return.

Mr. MARSH said that after having accepted the Treaty of Commerce, the House would stultify itself by adopting the amendment proposed by the member for Hertfordshire. He supported the resolution on the broad principle that all taxations ought to be adopted to the interests of commerce, and not to that of the producer.

Sir H. CAIRNS observed that the resolution had been defended by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the double argument, that the mitigation of the Customs duty on paper was enjoined by the principle of free trade, and prescribed by the Commercial Treaty with France. Neither of these arguments, he contended, were tenable, and he proceeded to insist that their presentment in union was highly suspicious. He after went at considerable length into the case of the papermakers, in defence of which he argued, in much detail, and with a copious citation of illustrations and instances, adverting to the Treaty, he analysed minutely the clauses of that convention, with the view of showing that they contained no engagement on the part of England for the equalisation of the Customs and Excise duties on paper.

After some explanation from Mr. GLADSTONE,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL sought to discover and explain the true import of the Commercial Treaty, not, as he observed, in the spirit of a technical lawyer, but as apparent to the intelligence of men of honour, endowed with common sense. This intervention, he maintained, conveyed the conclusion that between England and France Customs duties were to be tariffed, on the English side merely so as to counterbalance the Excise duties charged on the native manufactures. On that understanding, which he elucidated by reference to various articles, the assimilation of the Customs and Excise taxes on paper was, he considered, directly and incontrovertibly derived.

Mr. NORRIS, as a paper manufacturer, denied that the principle of free trade, as laid down by Sir Robert Peel, applied to the case of the paper duty, under the circumstances in which the question was now presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HENLEY reminded the House that the Government themselves established a differential duty on hops, and then, as he contended, had surrendered the whole case, so far as it was based on the construction of the Commercial Treaty. As to the question of general expediency, he considered that the unlucky papermakers had already suffered enough from the uncertainty in which their case had been enveloped, and at any rate deserved a short remission of further punishment.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL submitted that, when two states had concluded a mutual treaty, its conditions ought to be fulfilled according to a wide and generous intervention, disregarding the advantages which might be derived, by firm and settled arguments, for the benefit of each party; the plain common sense rendering of the treaty with France implied, as he maintained, the general assimilating of Customs and Excise duties on all articles of paper included, which might become the subject of mutual trade. Every treaty could be avoided by the application of quibbles, such as were advanced by opponents of the present resolution. The amendment which had been brought forward was, in his opinion, a mere evasion of the treaty obligations to which the House had already given their pledge. After the free trade question has been so often debated, and so thoroughly settled years ago, it was strange, and even mortifying, to see once more revived the old hobgoblin of protection.

Mr. DISRAELI argued that, as ministerial policy had failed with regard to the Excise duty on paper, their proposed reduction in the Customs duty ought to be abandoned. A few years ago the whole question of the taxes on paper was revised and adjusted under the auspices of Mr. Gladstone himself. From his examinations of the terms of the Treaty, he found no reason to conclude that the assimilation in the paper duties was a matter of obligation. Many of the details of the Treaty were, in fact, unsettled, both as regarded the tariff of the duty, and the time at which the convention should take effect, and there was no reason why a similar delay should not be required on the English side, in order to arrive at a fair adjustment of an important and suffering branch of trade.

Lord PALMERSTON re-stated the basis on which the question rested. The House was asked to fulfil the obligation of a treaty, and carry to completion the policy of free trade, on the principles, he maintained, that the proposed examination of the paper duty was a matter at once of honour and of expediency. The committee then divided:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For the resolution, | ... | 266 |
| Against, | ... | 233 |
| Majority for Government, | | 33 |

The resolution was then agreed to, as was also the second resolution, extending the equalisation of the paper duty to countries other than France and Algeria. The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the House adjourned at 2-30 a.m.

### RIPON RACES.

Two-year-old Stakes—Doufoot, 1st; Silverhair, 2nd. Five ran.

Selby Handicap—Edipon, 1st; Punch, 2nd; Honeymoon, 3rd. Fifteen ran.

Selling Plate—Swartha, 1st; The Moulvie, 2nd. Two ran.

Great St. Wilfred Handicap—Desmond, 1st; Diskoosh, 2nd; Cambodia, 3rd. Eight ran.

The Amateur Stakes—Foggy Taft, 1st; Tib Jacket, 2nd. Two ran.

### TATTERSALL'S—YESTERDAY.

Nothing doing.

Wolverhampton Stakes—Newcastle, 1st; Moorcock, 2nd; Marshill, 3rd.

Seward's Plate—Vixen, 1st; Flame, 2nd; Little Girl, 3rd. Eight ran.

Tetsall—Athos, 1st; Lazy Lass, 2nd; Adelaide, 3rd. Four ran.

Salford Biennial—Orado, 1st.

Wrottesley Stakes—Necromancer, 1st.

Purse—Gamboy, 1st; Queen, 2nd.

### MANCHESTER BETTING.

St. Legar—7 to 2 against the Wizard (offered and taken); 4 to 1 against Thormanby (offered); 100 to 8 against Wallace (taken); 50 to 1 (offered), 25 to 1 against Stampede (taken); 25 to 1 against Cape Flyaway (taken); 200 to 6 against Harrow (taken).

Ebor Handicap—7 to 1 against Defender (taken freely); 10 to 1 against Underhand (taken); 6 to 1 against Pax (taken); 25 to 1 against Moorebon (taken); 25 to 1 against Claire Adam Bede (offered.)

### ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Your correspondent is wrong in suggesting that a moiety of the munificent sum contributed by Mr. Guinness should go towards the replacing the bell on the spire. The sum contributed, though great, will not be sufficient for the restoration of the building itself; for, having visited it on the occasion, I am satisfied that a sum of £5,000 additional will yet be required to complete the work. Perhaps your correspondent, "J. T.," will set the subscription on foot, as he seems to be interested in the matter.—I am, &c.,

J. P.

### IRISH MISSION.

Last evening, at eight o'clock, at the weekly meeting of the friends and supporters of the above-named mission, held in the Metropolitan Hall, the following clergymen, belonging to the different religious denominations within the city, were present on the platform, and took part in the proceedings—

The Rev. THOMAS SCOTT in the chair,
Revds. C. F. M'Carthy, Dr. Urwick, John White, G. M'Mullen, J. Moran; and two strangers whose names did not transpire.

The proceedings were commenced with singing an appropriate hymn; after which

The Chairman called upon the Rev. C. F. M'Carthy to offer up the first supplications for more devotedness in serving the Lord, on the part of believers, in the city, and that the scenes of vice to be witnessed in so many places may be changed, and become the abodes of virtue and of godliness. He did so at considerable length, and with much appropriateness of language.

The Rev. Dr. Urwick next read a Scripture lesson from the 25th chapter of Isaiah, in which the prophet praises God for His judgments, saving benefits, and proclaims the victory of his salvation. He next gave out a hymn of Dr. Watt's, in which the poet extols the power of God, and commands the nations to bow before His Throne. He next engaged in prayer for Great Britain and France, and that the two countries may continue in amity, and be allies for ages to come. For ages of the past they had only known each other as enemies; met in deadly strife upon many fields of battle; but might they never again so know each other, but be drawn together in the bonds of Christian love and charity, and worship the one God, in spirit and in truth, through Jesus, the only Mediator! The rev. doctor continued to supplicate that wisdom might be given to the statesmen of both countries, so that they might have wise, social, and political laws for both nations, &c., and concluded by beseeching grace for the two Sovereigns.

The Rev. John White next read a Scripture lesson from the 29th chapter of Isaiah, in which the prophet rebukes the hypocrisy of the Jews, and holds out the hope of sanctification for the godly. He next gave out a beautifully devotional hymn, and afterwards engaged in supplications for the remnant of the Christians now in Syria, and who are suffering persecutions at the hands of the unbeliever. Might they fly to the Lord as their strong tower and place of refuge from their persecutors, and they could find in Him a friend who "sticketh closer than a brother." Might the fire of persecution through which they were now passing only take from them the dross of sin, and might Lebanon again become a fruitful field, and the Land of Palestine—Emmanuel's land—become a place fruitful in all manner of spiritual blessings. It was the land where the feet of the Lord had trod, and where His voice had been so often heard; and, oh! might it become one, where all the people would serve Him in sincerity and truth. The supplications of Mr. White were very powerful, and expressed in beautiful Scriptural language, and had a good effect upon the audience.

The Rev. G. M'Mullen next read a Scripture lesson from the 13th chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, and afterwards gave out the hymn—

"To God the only Wise,
Our Saviour and our King;"

and afterwards engaged in prayer for all the towns of assize in Ireland, and that all who are called there to give testimony may do so with a spirit of truth—might they be animated with the Gospel spirit of love, and not with one of malice or ill-feeling—might they be made to speak only the truth, by remembering that God requires truth in the inward parts of all His people. He concluded by beseeching that the law of God may be made to supersede the law of man in those towns, and Christ prevail in every heart.

The proceedings were concluded with singing and the blessing about a quarter to ten o'clock, when the numerous assemblage dispersed.

### CITY OF DUBLIN HOSPITAL, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET.

John Hatch Power, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., has been unanimously elected one of the surgeons of this hospital, in the room of the late Dr. Robert Carlisle Williams. Dr. Power has been long favourably known to the professional public as Professor of Practical and Descriptive Anatomy in the Royal College of Surgeons.

DEATH OF GENERAL WYNDHAM.—The death of this gallant veteran took place at Cockermouth Castle on Thursday evening last between 8 and 9 o'clock. He had been somewhat indisposed for some time back, but his illness did not appear to be of a character to raise serious apprehensions in the minds of his friends as to its result. However, on Thursday evening it began to be rumoured that the gallant General was sinking, and his death took place at the time already mentioned. The deceased, Sir Henry Wyndham, was, we believe, about 70 years of age. He was second son of the third Earl of Egremont, who died in 1837, and succeeded to the lordship of the barony of Egremont, and the honour of Cockermouth, as well as to the other estates belonging to his father in this county. The deceased General was one of the surviving Waterloo veterans. On that memorable field he distinguished himself by an attempt which, though unsuccessful, won him high fame. He was a field officer, and, seeing the carriage of Jerome Bonaparte in the wake of the general retreat, he made a dashing attempt to capture the Emperor's brother. But Jerome, it is said, was on the alert, and plunged out by one door while young Wyndham opened the other. Sir Henry Wyndham was first sent to Parliament as one of the members for Cockermouth, his election severing the political connexion of Mr. Horsman with that borough. In 1857 the General, preferring to sit for West Cumberland, left his "first love," and had since been one of the members for the western division, Lord Naas, his nephew, taking the vacant seat for Cockermouth. In politics he was a Conservative, but his character as a good landlord, a "fine old English gentleman," and a Waterloo hero won for him great respect even among those who differed from him. It is not yet settled who will be brought forward as Sir H. Wyndham's successor in the representation of West Cumberland, but Mr. Salkeld's name is mentioned on the Conservative side.

THE LATE OFFICIAL FRACAS AT GUILFORD.—The judges of England are, when administering justice on their circuits, the direct representatives of the Queen, acting under her commission, and therefore claiming from the people respect and obedience, and nothing is more remarkable than the universal reverence that is still felt in this country for her Majesty's judges. This feeling has arisen, not more from their independent attitude, their legal knowledge and general attainments, than from the dignity, firmness, and courtesy with which they have for many years been in the habit of discharging their duties. We regret the more to be compelled to draw the attention of the public to an occurrence which took place on Friday last at the Guilford Assizes, which would seem to indicate that dignity and courtesy are not always attributes of the judge; although we would fain hope that some temporary irritation, rather than a lack of natural courtesy, was the cause of the extraordinary ebullition of temper shown by the presiding judge upon a very slight provocation. It seems, according to the report, that an unusually large number of magistrates attended the assizes, and that the high sheriff of the county, Mr. Evelyn, a gentleman well known and deservedly popular, naturally looking upon the attendance of so large a body of the gentlemen of the county as a mark of respect to her Majesty's judges, intimated to Sir Colin Blackburn, the presiding judge, the hope that he would express his thanks to those gentlemen who although their services had not been required on the grand jury, were in attendance in discharge of their duty. Sir Colin Blackburn, however, refused to take the hint. Malicious critics go so far as to say that this refusal was a very reasonable one, considering the repugnance which Sir Colin, as a native of the country north of the Tweed, might naturally entertain to extending his usual dinner invitation to such a numerous assemblage. Whatever may have been the cause, whether it was a "canny" estimate of the probable cost of his thanks, or a want of the courtesy ordinarily exhibited, between gentlemen Sir Colin Blackburn has positively refused, and and confined himself to thanking those who had actually served on the grand jury. The high sheriff, feeling acutely the slight that was cast on the gentlemen of the county by the omission, made immediate manifestation of an intention to perform personally the graceful act which the judge had declined. *Inde iræ.* The latter at once desired the high sheriff to desist, and threatened, if he interfered further, to fine him. Mr. Evelyn persevered in attempting to address the magistrates, and the judge forthwith fined him £500, accompanying the fine with the further threat that, if he still continued his interference, he would be committed to custody. The high sheriff attempted still to say something, whether in the way of explanation or not, does not distinctly appear, and the judge then laid his hand upon his shoulder and forced him into his seat. The high sheriff thereupon desisted from further demonstration, probably thinking it better not to enter into a hand-and-hand encounter with the representative of her Majesty on the seat of justice. But had his discretion been less, or had his temper been as little within control as that of his judicial antagonist, we almost tremble to think what might have been the consequences. Certainly, the office of judge would have been scandalised to a most dangerous extent. With the silence of the high sheriff the dispute in court terminated, and in the course of the evening the latter apologised, and the fine was remitted. In offering an apology Mr. Evelyn took the only step that a gentleman could take—for there cannot be the slightest doubt that he had no right, even in order to compensate for the want of kindly feeling displayed by the judge, to say a word in a court of justice unless required or permitted so to do by the presiding judge. But we cannot help feeling that the judge would have sacrificed none of the dignity of his office by performing a very simple and a very common act of courtesy towards the gentlemen of the county who were there to do him honour, and to discharge their duty if called upon. Even if such a course was incompatible with Sir Colin Blackburn's sense of the dignity of his position, a quiet expostulation, or a suggestion to the high sheriff of the impropriety of his interference, would surely have been far more seemly than a loud threat and an actual imposition of a fine of £500 for such a very venial error. But what are we to say of a judge who so far forgets the respect due to himself and to his responsible office as to be guilty of an action which, in the ordinary intercourse of gentlemen, is regarded as outraging the conventional laws by which society is governed. There was one near to Sir Colin Blackburn whose demeanour on the bench has been very different, and from whom the more recently appointed judge might, and probably did, after the *fracas*, derive very wholesome counsel. The judges of the land should remember that although they are representatives of the Queen, there is nothing in their office which absolves them from the observance of a due courtesy towards those who are assisting in the administration of justice. This has been forgotten in more than one instance of late, and we shall some day have cause for bitter regret if those who appoint our judges lose sight of courtesy, amenity, and dignity as necessary qualifications for the proper discharge of the functions of their high office.—*Morning Herald.*

### ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA.

Cowes, Saturday Night.

Visit of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, and the Royal Family.

In accordance with the usual custom, and as intimated in a former communication, about an hour after the departure of the boat, on Friday evening, the regatta was honoured by the presence of her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the members of the Royal Family, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of her Majesty's suite. The day was devoted to what are termed the town amusements, which consisted of a rowing match for yachts, those belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron, with a prize of £5 for the first, £2 10s. the second, and 1 for the third; another rowing match for boats belonging to any Royal yacht club, with similar prizes; a rowing match for shipwrights' apprentices belonging to East or West Cowes; races for watermen, landsmen, duck hunts, and divers other amusements.

From an early hour in the morning her Majesty's yacht, the Victoria and Albert, and several others lying in the roads, were dressed in colours, while the immense number of vessels belonging to the various clubs which clustered round them gave the whole a most animated and picturesque appearance.

The amusements were appointed to commence at two o'clock, at which time little boats, filled with holiday groups, were to be seen in all directions. The committee under whose arrangements the proceedings were conducted were on board a vessel moored off the Parade, and near to her was a vessel upon which dancing went on throughout the afternoon. The races were exceedingly well contested, but the sport which excited the most amusement was, as usual, the duck hunts, which consists of a young man being placed in a small boat, with a pair of scrulls, and the object is to defeat by all sorts of dodges four men in a long boat without rudder who pursue him, but who are compelled to follow him in precisely the same track as the object of their pursuit. After long manœuvring in and out of the vessels lying near, the "duck" sometimes leaps into the water to elude his "tormentors," and here a fresh struggle takes place. One of the chasers plunges in from the boat after him, and strives to run the duck is captured in the water the prize goes to the chaser who first gets sharing the prize to only a limited extent. The exhibition usually elicits roars of laughter from both old and young.

At six o'clock, while this fun was at its height, the Fairy, Royal Yacht, was seen making its way round Old Castle Point, with the Royal standard and the Admiralty flag at the fore, and it was immediately known that her Majesty was on board. At a distance cheering could be heard; and as the Fairy, followed by the little Elfin, came alongside the Victoria and Albert the larger yacht lowered her colours, the different yachts in the roads and the Southampton packet, which was at that moment arriving, following her example. The Squadron flag was also lowered in honour of her Majesty's visit. The Fairy made her way slowly down the roads, and eventually was brought to a mooring in the midst of the crowd of yachts, and close to the committee vessel. On board were her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Prince Leopold. Her Majesty was attended by the Countess of Desart and the Hon. Flora Macdonald. Her Majesty wore a straw hat and white feather, dark dress, and light-coloured mantle. She frequently conversed with the Hon. Captain Denman, and was evidently well pleased with the general arrangements, and the Prince Consort was, for some minutes, eagerly observing the thousands of persons who were assembled.

The duck hunt above referred to was going on, and the Royal party appeared highly to relish the fun, the little Prince running from side to side of the Fairy to get a better view of what was going on. Several other races having taken place, her Majesty took the initiative of one upon her own account by the boats of the Victoria and Albert, the Fairy, and the Elfin, manned by the crews of those vessels, and a very spirited race ensued, but we were unable to ascertain to which vessel the fortunate crew belonged. In addition to the prizes won by the several competitors, her Majesty called them to the side of the Fairy and rewarded them with substantial marks of her approbation. The course of the evening a party of niggers, with their faces black and bones, chartered a boat and made their way to the side of the Royal yacht, where they went through their performances, consisting of numerous antics, and dancing in the boat, at which her Majesty and the Princesses laughed heartily. During her stay her Majesty and party took refreshment on the deck of the Fairy, and about half-past seven o'clock returned by way of East Cowes to Osborne. On her Majesty's departure she was greeted with loud cheering.

The Royal Yacht Squadron ball was held last night, at the Castle, and was attended by upwards of 200 of the aristocracy at present resident in the island.

### INSPECTION OF CAPTAIN FOWKE'S PONTOON BRIDGE BY THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

On Saturday afternoon an experiment to test the efficiency of Captain Fowke's pontoon bridge was made on the Serpentine, opposite to the Royal Humane Society's House. Besides his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, a considerable number of military gentlemen were present; among whom we noticed Sir John Browne, Sir Henry Havelock, Lieutenant Colonel Lindsay, Colonel Ponsonby, Major Keane, Colonel Doyle, Captain Fowke, R.E., and Capt. Macleod, the commandant of the Engineer Volunteers. The weather being fine, a large number of spectators were attracted to witness the trial. The opposite bank was lined with carriages, which were principally occupied by ladies, and the southern side of the bridge, which afforded an excellent view of the experiment, was densely crowded.

The pontoons are constructed of waterproof canvas, stretched out laterally by transverse wooden frames, and kept out to their proper length by two beams, which run longitudinally through iron loops on the tops of each transverse frame, and from the foundation on which the superstructure of the bridge is laid. The pontoon is in the shape of a Thames barge, 23 feet long and 5 feet wide, and when the longitudinal beams are withdrawn, shuts up like an accordion, reducing its length from 23 ft. to 11ft., and weighing, when in that state, 350 lbs. The pontoon is divided into seven watertight compartments, and each pontoon is estimated to bear with ease a load of nearly three tons. They have an open hatchway at the top, which can be battened down if required. Their general condition can thus be always ascertained, and it is found that they can be bailed out and repaired without interrupting the traffic of the bridge. Each pontoon supports 10 feet of bridge capable of bearing heavy artillery. The rate at which the bridge can be formed by expert pontoniers is given as about 10 feet per minute. The Engineer Volunteer corps was stated, had already done the 10 feet in one minute and 10 seconds. The advantages over the present long tin cylinder which the inventor believes will be gained are, greater portability of transport, facility of construction, and repair in the field, and a reduced liability to injury. As regards portability, it is stated that the present pontoon 16 feet long heavy artillery bridge weighs 31 cwt., and that the canvas pontoon 30 feet long with heavy artillery bridge weighs just the same. As to buoyancy it is said that the present pontoon will float 4,600 lbs., and that the canvas one will float 8,800 lbs.

### TURKEY.

Private letters from Constantinople state that great effervescence prevailed against the Christians in that city. It required all the activity of the police, stimulated by the foreign legations, to baffle the evil intentions of the Mussulman families.

The Prussian Consul at Damascus has addressed a despatch to his Consul-General at Beyrout, of which the following official translation has been sent to the different consulates:—

Damascus, 10th July, 4 p.m.

I hasten to inform you, by express, that yesterday, at two o'clock p.m., a circumstance in itself of little importance, but which was probably not accidental, led to the sacking of all the Christian quarters. Two hours later fire was added to pillage, and both continue down to the present moment; but as the last streets of the quarter are now burning the destruction will soon be complete. The four principal asylums of the Christian population in this calamity are the Consulates of Prussia, England, the house of Abdel Kader, and the citadel. The Consulates of France, Russia, Austria, Belgium, Holland, and the United States of America, have all been burned. Thanks to the good sense of the inhabitants of Damascus, the number of plunderers did not exceed 500 yesterday; during the night it increased to 1,200; and this day, at noon, including the Bedouin and Druse peasants, who kill without pillaging, there are 2,400 in all. But the Government had here, as elsewhere, decided on the destruction of the Christian quarter, for the 5,000 soldiers, or thereabouts, both regular and irregular, who, without even employing force might have prevented the whole affair, surrounded the Christian quarter; and while they allowed the pillagers to pass freely, massacred the Christians or drove them back into the flames. Nevertheless, owing to the kindness of a great number of citizens (Mahometans), the majority of the Christian community, which amounted to about 25,000 souls, have been saved. Hundreds of Musselman families have sheltered the fugitives in their houses.

D. WETZLERN.

### SPAIN.

A correspondent writing from Madrid, July 31, says:—We are promised some diversion to relieve our dulness. News comes from London that the redoubtable Prince Don Juan is about to attempt a descent upon our shores. He tells his friends that he is about to set forth to claim his rights, but the Conde de Montemolin, who is at Cologne, bids his secretary issue a circular to the Carlists, bidding them consider as "null and void" the abdication "extorted" from the Princess at Trotosa. The Spanish Bourbons seem to be as unfortunate as the other members of that misguided race. They cannot agree amongst themselves. They never can contrive to act upon Voltaire's excellent advice respecting the expediency of washing their foul linen at home, instead of lugging out the contents of the buck basket before the people, and thereby exposing the nasty habits of the family. However, should Don Juan land in Spain, he will have no better chance of success than his brethren; and he can scarcely hope for the immunity so disdainfully tossed to them. There must be a limit to the Queen's patience. She may put up once or twice with this folly, but if it be repeated "ad nauseam, the invaders must really be held responsible for their actions. England is, of course, held to be the instigator of this Carlist invasion. We are accused of having furnished the Pretender with funds for the purpose; assuredly no people have such unquestionable rights as the Spanish race to laugh at us for our gullibility. They have cheated us in every way—they have "done" us out of £400,000, which we paid to bribe them to discontinue the slave trade. Spanish Bonds are now as worthless as Louis Napoleon's promises. They have the right to laugh at us, for they have induced us to advance them our money on the strength of their word; but after our experience of Spanish faith, there will scarcely be found capitalists in England who would embark their capital in such a cause.

As for the invasion, Don Juan will have no better chance than his brethren. The Spanish people despise their present Sovereign, it is true, but they have a still larger measure of contempt for her cousins. The entire race of Bourbons seem to be lost to all sense of honour and rectitude. They would now fain turn their attention to industrial matters. In their railways they are making about best steady progress; we promise shortly the opening of the Northern railway, which will unite this country with France. Nearly 300 miles of the line, from Madrid to Bayonne, is ready for service—the great road from Barcelona to the capital is already in active operation—the first section to Guadalaxara, has been thrown open for circulation, and the other sections from that place on to Zadrique, Saragossa, and Lerida will soon be ready. Already the capital has two communications direct by rail with the Mediterranean. We now receive our daily tribute from the Pyrenean Sea, through the ports of Valencia and Alicante. In comparison with the progress made by other countries in this matter, Spain lags like a tortoise, yet she is giving some signs of vitality. Unfortunately the canker corruption eats into her vitals. I beg you not to be surprised if the culprit Senor Rivadeneira were permitted to escape. Such a suggestion was doubtless not down by your readers to the personal prejudices of your correspondent, or to a disposition for malevolence, a charge frequently brought against him, you must know, in my gallied jades whose withers are somewhat wrung. It really was almost too much for belief, yet Senor Rivadeneira is free. His prison gates were thrown open to him yesterday; he was liberated on bail, it is true, but he will easily evade this stipulation. We shall probably hear no more of the matter until the meeting of Cortes, when some evil-disposed Progresista will put some important questions to the Government.

The *Epoca* repeats, but does not say on what authority, that it is probable the Emperor and Empress of the French will have an interview in the autumn with the Queen of Spain—the Empress having, it says, manifested a desire to see her Majesty once again; but it states that if a meeting does take place it will more likely be at Saragossa than Barcelona.

On the contrary, expresses the opinion that all that is said on the subject—for the present, at least—is unfounded.

### SYRIA.

The *Paris* publishes the following:—

"We have received letters from Beyrout to the 23d of July. The following is a summary of what they contain. At Damascus one part alone, the Christian quarter, comprising about 900 houses, escaped destruction. The Christians there supported a regular siege, and repulsed their assailants. They were assisted by Musselmans of the quarter, all artisans, who lived on very friendly terms with them. With the exception of this point, all the houses of the Christians, the convents, and the monasteries were without exception destroyed. The English and Prussian Consulates were respected because they belonged to a Turkish proprietor. An English medical man and the Chancellor and Dragoman of the Russian Consulate were killed. A considerable number of the Christians found shelter in houses belonging to Musselmans of distinction. The conduct of Abdel Kader was above all praise. He saved all the Christians who sought refuge at his house, and rescued a number out of the very hands of their opponents. He on several occasions narrowly escaped being killed himself. Not a single Christian now remains either at Damascus or at Baalbec. Those of Hauran, a region inhabited by Druses and Bedouins, have all been massacred. There have also been numerous massacres committed round Latakia and Nossairieh. In the Kesrouan, the part of the Libanus situated between Tripoli, and Beyrout, the Christians who escaped have all been massacred. They are in considerable force, and commanded by Joseph Karram, a young, energetic, and intelligent chief. Fuad Pasha, immediately on his arrival at Beyrout sent for the Emir Bechir Ahmed, the Christian Kaimakan, and demanded from him a recital of all that had taken place, declaring that the authors of the crimes committed should be severely punished. He also caused bread to be distributed to the Christian refugees. The French Consulate every day distributes 3,000 rations of provisions to women and children. The French Sisters of Charity and the Jesuits also assist those unfortunate people by every means in their power. Those Christians who have sought refuge in Alexandria have met with the most hospitable reception from the Egyptian authorities, the French Consulate, the Jesuits, and the Lazarists."

A correspondent, dating from Beyrout, July 19, says:—"Since my last more full and accurate details have been communicated by consular despatches, private letters, and other channels. As a general rule the first accounts which we receive of any great calamity are subsequently found to be exaggerated. It is not so, however, in the case of Damascus, or, indeed, the rest of this unholy persecution of the Christians, which at first were deluded into naming the civil war on Lebanon. In every massacre that has taken place from the commencement, the first accounts we have received have been afterwards found to describe only half the evil. It was so when the refugee Christians flying to Sidon on the 2nd June were met at the gate of that town, and upwards of three hundred men, women, children, monks, priests, and nuns were butchered by an infuriated Moslem population, aided by the Sultan's troops. It was the same when we received the news of the massacre at Hasbeya of seven hundred Christians, being first disarmed by the commander of the Turkish soldiery, and then handed over to be butchered by the Druses.

"Of the wholesale murder of Christians at Hasbeya we at first heard but half the evil. So also when the whole Christian population of Deir-el-Kamar was swept away by the knives of the Druses, being first disarmed by the Local Turkish governor. It was only by degrees we learnt the whole fearful truth. And now again, in the case of Damascus, the first account, although horrible enough, was not nearly so bad as the now find the actual details to be. In my first telegram I announced that the number of Christians massacred amounted to 500, but there are now ascertained to have been upwards of 2,000, some accounts giving twice that number. On the evening of the 14th instant, the massacre, having lasted two days, ceased, for the simple reason that no Christians could be found out of hiding to murder. The fire also stopped for much the same reason—namely, that the whole Christian quarter—the habitations of 15,000 human beings—had been burnt down. The residence of Mr. Brant, the English Consul, had been spared, being in the Moslem quarter, and close to the great mosque, which would certainly have caught fire had the British consulate been burnt. Poor Mr. Grahame, of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, was murdered within a few yards of the consulate, to which he was making his escape from a house which had been burnt over his head. All the friars of the Terra

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### INDIA.

The Correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated June 18, says:—

"The absence from Calcutta of so many of our councillors at this season, and the heavy engagements of the two judges, have rendered any meeting of the Legislative Council, since I last wrote, impossible. This is peculiarly unfortunate, as it has delayed the passing through committee of the IncomeT-ax Bill. Now that even the Bengalese are resigned, and that public opinion all over the country has accepted the measure, it is most desirable that it should be made law without further delay. The third reading once accomplished, every one will experience immense relief. As matters stand the people in the non-regulation province of Oude are actually paying the tax, while those in the regulation provinces, separated only by a river, are exempt. The prompt passing of the bill will remove this anomaly. Then, again, until the bill become actual law, the disaffected, in whatever class they may be, will cherish some kind of hope. Prompt action is necessary, if only to stifle their forebodings. I believe the Government is certainly not less alive than the general public to the necessity. On Saturday last, on the failure to form a quorum of the council being announced, it was proposed and carried to adjourn the meeting till Wednesday evening. It has not been the custom in this country to work at night. The "midnight oil" has had but little influence on our legislation hitherto. But there can be no reason why it should not be applied to that useful purpose; the only surprising point is that it should not have been thought of before. It is now proposed, so long as the present emergency exists, to sit for two evenings in the week and one whole day. In this way there need be but little further delay in passing Mr. Wilson's measures through committee. Indeed, I confidently believe that the next steamer from Calcutta will convey to you intelligence of their having become law. This done, the Government will have more leisure to devote to those improvements in the system of audit, account, and clothing, which now only loom in the uture.

The petition from certain wealthy natives of Bombay against the Income-tax has excited no slight attention here. Those petitioners deprecate the infliction of a tax which will tell so heavily on the poor. In their disinterested anxiety on behalf of the lower classes they are oblivious of the fact that the men who compose them are, under the existing law, the most heavily-taxed portion of the community; that while they (the rich) avail themselves of all the appliances to which advancing civilisation has given birth, of railroads, water communication, cheap justice, public security, without contributing one farthing, and while these appliances have enabled them within the last few years to double their substance, the poor man, whose condition in life is stationary, has up to the present moment been the chief contributor to the State. His very labour has been taxed, while the rich man has gone scot free. The great feature of the income tax is that it exempts the poorer classes, and lays the burden on those who have hitherto contributed nothing. It is, then, impossible to repress a smile when we read of these wealthy Parsee merchants petitioning against that impost on the ground that it will tell heavily on the poor, when its real effect will be to upset the existing anomaly under which the poorer class forms the taxpaying portion of the community. In this matter, as with the indigo disturbances, it is surprising what a deep and sudden interest is felt for the poor man by classes who have ground him down for centuries, and whose great object it is to keep him in a state of serfdom.

The mention of indigo leads me to speak of the Commission the labours of which, like those of Sisyphus, still continue. Their task would seem to be almost as difficult as was that of rolling up the ever-descending stone. If truth, as it is said, lies in a well, the commission has had painful experience that in the Christian villages of the Kishnagur district those wells are scarce indeed. Gentlemen who in private had poured into the astounded ears of secretaries and other Government functionaries tales of the most revolting nature connected with indigo planting, when brought before the commission and examined on oath, have been confused, contradictory, equivocating; they have invariably ended, either by retracting their statements, or acknowledging that they received them from that veracious authority, "Hearsay." A few years ago a missionary, the Rev. Mr. Cuthbert, of whom I wish to speak with all possible respect, was reported to have asserted in the course of a speech which he made, that "every chest of indigo was stained with human blood." This statement has travelled all over the world; it has been quoted in England and in America, and partly, perhaps, on account of Mr. Cuthbert's high character, has prejudiced many excellent men against the planters. Till last week that assertion, though repeatedly alluded to in the public prints, was never denied. On his examination, however, before the commission, a few days since, Mr. Cuthbert informed the world that he did not make that statement on his own account, but on the authority of a friend. The friend, of course, is not produced; nor will he be. The fact is that all the stories of oppression and cruelty which were so industriously circulated against the planter have fallen to the ground. He appears now to be a very enterprising, hard-working, well-meaning English gentleman, placed in circumstances which would require all the wisdom of Solomon and more than the patience of Job successfully to encounter. He lives among a people who have the faintest notions of truth and fair dealing, subject to civil courts the action of which delayed for one, or even two years, is to all good purposes useless, and compelled to employ as his agents natives who are but too much disposed to plunder their own countrymen. Add to this, that the police are inefficient and the native officials greedy of bribery, and you have some idea of the ordinary difficulties of a planter. But when, again, you subjoin the enmity of the missionaries who are seeking to convert the ryot, and the active and powerful hostility of the Civil Government of Bengal, you cannot but feel that it is not possible that a cause should be so thoroughly debased as this of indigo has been declared to be, if it can stand, as it has stood, against such obstacles and such adversaries. That the indigo system is workable under ordinary circumstances is proved by the condition of the planters in the North-West. There, with a stalwart peasantry agrarian outrages are unknown, the ryot is satisfied, and references to civil courts but of rare occurrence. This may be partially accounted for by the fact that the influence of the educated Bengalee has not extended to those provinces, that there is a far more cordial feeling between official and interloper than has ever obtained in this part of India, and that the natives are more energetic and more sensible of the material advantages which they derive from the system. Some very interesting evidence has been given on these points by Mr. Saunders, whose experience as a planter at Allygurh and Allahabad entitles him to speak with authority on the subject. He showed that the labour in the North-west was far more disposed to rely on his own exertions than his comrade in Bengal, and his evidence showed that this self-reliance, while it added to the independence of the cultivator, disposed him the more to be fair and truthful in his dealings. He alluded also, to the excellent results of the careful revenue settlement in the North-west, as compared with the consequences of handing over the whole of Bengal to irresponsible proprietors. Out of the evidence he recorded there would appear to arise this problem:—In the North-west and in Bengal the planters are men of the same race, the same standing in society, often of the same family; but in those two parts of India the natives differ and the laws differ. In the North-west the people are comparatively honest, laborious, and self-reliant; in Bengal they are the reverse. In the North-west the laws are not framed to act against our own countrymen, and certainly those who execute them do not regard the planter as an encumbrance; in Bengal it is the reverse. What is the consequence? In the North-west there is order and general prosperity; in Bengal there is that which nearly approaches anarchy.

There are excellent accounts from all parts of India. The present would seem to be the opportunity for introducing a new fiscal system. Every one is resigned, every one admits its necessity. That necessity is greater than ever. I am credibly informed that, owing to circumstances beyond the control of the Government, the year's deficiency will exceed by a million the amount originally estimated. This is a sum which must be met, and it is therefore the public here feel the more grateful to the Home Government for its support of Mr. Wilson.

In alluding in one of my late letters to the brilliant exploits of the force under General Chamberlain, I incidentally referred to a surprise of a portion of the force under Major Lumsden. This was stated on the authority of the political agent, and it was true. I have since, however, received more detailed statements, which not only relieve Major Lumsden from all blame on account of the surprise, but place his conduct in a very admirable light. It appears that the enemy were commanded by one Runjodh Singh, who before the mutiny had been a jemadar in our service. Knowing our customs, he persuaded his followers that if they would attack us at the time that the "reveille" was sounded, when our men were busy with taking down and packing up their tents, victory must be theirs. Accordingly, as soon as our bugles sounded on the following morning, 3,000 of the enemy who had crept up during the night, 500 suddenly dashed upon the camp, cutting away right and left. At the first warning Lumsden, who had been out during the night, and was dressed and ready, started rifle in hand, knocked over the two leading Wuzeerees, made the men fall in, collected them in small knots, led them against the enemy, and in ten minutes had cleared the camp. Ninety-two dead bodies of the Wuzeerees remained there, and 40 more were found at a short distance; among the lot were 64 men of note, including their leader Runjodh Singh. Thus much is due to the vindication of one who was pronounced by Lord Dalhousie "as fine a soldier as ever drew a sword." The vicinity of the 3,000 Wuzeerees was an affair within province of the political agent to ascertain. It was Lumsden's duty to fight them, and no one will deny that he did that well.

### CHINA.

The following is an extract from a communication dated Hong Kong, June 7:—

"The bulk of the British fleet, both vessels of war and transports, with the troops on board, are still here, having been detained by adverse weather. A favourable change having now taken place, they will leave immediately. Much valuable time has, however, been lost, in consequence of the unusual prevalence of strong northerly winds. Admiral Hope and General Grant are expected to leave in three or four days.

The progress of the rebels in the north is rapidly assuming a very formidable aspect. Since the relief of Nankin they have approached in force so close to Soochow and Hangchow that the suburbs of both cities have been burnt by the authorities, at an enormous sacrifice of property, to give a better chance of successful defence to the walled towns. The Imperial army is represented to be totally disorganized, and so great is the consternation in the city of Shanghai, that, at the earnest solicitation of the Mandarins, English and French military posts have been established all round the walls. The respectable inhabitants, notwithstanding, are leaving for more southern stations as fast as they can get away; and the Chinese officers in their terror are ordering wholesale and indiscriminate executions, thereby greatly increasing disaffection and fostering conspiracies, which are said to be rife. The latest intelligence from Shanghai arrived to-day by a private steamer, which left on the 2nd inst., three days after the regular mail.

The rebels in the neighbourhood have for the present been driven back by the Imperialists; but they are again reported to have turned at bay, and it seems quite clear that the anticipated hostilities in the north between the allied forces and the Imperial troops have given a great impulse to the daring of the insurgents, whether acting in concert with those at Nankin or independently.

Trade in the meanwhile is almost paralysed at Shanghai, and unless the internal communications with that port are rendered safe, the bulk of the teas usually received there must find other outlets.

There have been two very unfortunate losses during the fortnight, the first being that of her Majesty's troopship Assistance, which struck on a rock on the south side of the island, and is a complete wreck; the other, that of the French hired transport La Reine des Clippers, which was discovered to be on fire after passing the Ladrones, was beached in the Typa anchorage, not far from Macoa; but was totally consumed with a very large quantity of stores.

### AUSTRALIA.

By the Overland mail we are in receipt of advices and journals from Melbourne to June 16.

From Melbourne the only matter of political interest is the resignation of the Ministry, on account of the mutilation of the Land Bill in the Legislative Council. Mr. Nicholson tendered his resignation to Sir H. Barkly, but when the house met, after the recess, a letter from his excellency was read, from which it appeared that the governor had interfered between the contending parties, and Mr. Nicholson and his colleagues returned to office.

Further disclosures, relative to gross malpractices in regard to excessive freights charged on the importation of railway plant, had been brought to light by the investigation of a parliamentary committee and caused much excitement. The overcharges are stated to amount to £100,000.

The following *resumé* of commercial affairs is extracted from the *Melbourne Age*:—

"The month that has elapsed since our previous summary has been distinguished by the most excessive dulness and inactivity that has ever been experienced in the Melbourne markets. Business has been absolutely at a stand-still. The advices received from time to time from Europe have checked the despondency that prevailed at the beginning of the year, but they have not improved trade. 'Depression' is hardly a word to describe the existing state of things. There is more than depression, for there is in reality nothing doing, nor has there been for some time, nor do we think there is likely to be for two or three months to come. There can be no doubt that the inevitable exodus from this colony, as well as that of South Australia, in the course of a few months, is exercising a most baneful influence upon business generally—not so much as affecting present transactions but future. There have been a few insolvencies for high amounts, and one or two old houses having required time to meet their demands has not tended to strengthen confidence. The insolvency circular for the past month showed a list of not less than 136 persons who had filed their schedules during that period. This is in itself a fact of no mean import, and it is to be feared that matters will not much mend until towards the close of winter. There is a general tendency to a decline in prices, although to-day many articles have been held somewhat more firm.

Hardware, Metals, &c.—Since the departure of last mail but little change has been experienced in prices. The market is well supplied, and owing to advices of continued heavy shipments prices generally are rather easier, with a few exceptions. Bar and rod iron have an upward tendency in price, there being few suitable invoices offering. Corrugated iron remains in steady demand, without any change in value. Sheet iron is in good demand at paying prices. Boiler plate market fully supplied. Sheet zinc and tinplates continue in excess of our requirements, prices are now and likely for some time to rule very low. Steel is in fair demand, and is readily placed at paying rates. Nails—market overstocked, but difficult of disposal. In general hardware there is a steady though limited trade doing. American hardware generally is scarce, and paying well. Teas—Notwithstanding the warlike news (of which, however, there are good reasons to believe that exaggeration greatly prevails), prices, so far as we can ascertain, remain unchanged Timber.—Demand not improved, heavy shipments still dreaded from the American ports. Spirits—Although shippers at home are at length restricting their shipments to these colonies, no improvement in prices can be expected for months to come. Ale and porter, both in bulk and glass, are in very bad demand; we cannot quote Bass's No. 3 above £7 5s. per hhd. Good stout in bulk is held for £7 10s., but we doubt of the speculation in this being maintained. Flour has receded in price, and holders are still anxious to realise at present rates. In oats there is no improvement whatever although some speculative transactions are talked of. Sugar—Prices unchanged; little or nothing doing.

"The money market has remained in very much the same condition as at the date of our last report. There is an abundance of capital waiting investment, at rates of interest varying from 8 to 10 per cent., on first-class securities, with a large margin; but as these have been seldom forthcoming to the satisfaction of lenders, money has continued difficult to obtain. The bank rates of discount remain much the same as at our previous summary. For bills under 95 days' currency, 8 per cent; for 95 days to 125 days', 9 per cent; over 125 days', 10 per cent; and for overdrawn accounts and cash credits, 10 per cent.

"The selling rates of exchange on England are at par for 60 days' sight, and 1 per cent. premium for 30 days. The freight on gold is from 2½d. to 3d. per oz. by sailing vessels, deliverable in London. The rate by the overland route, including insurance and transit duty, is 2 per cent.; exclusive of insurance, 1 per cent. Insurance by sailing vessels is 1¼ per cent.

"The stock and share market has been exceedingly fluctuating, and transactions have been limited to a few companies only. The dulness has been partly attributable to a general feeling of distrust in many of the schemes that are set on foot, until, at least, the arrangements are more advanced, and their actual prospects can be better ascertained. Those companies which have experienced an improvement are chiefly such as have got their works into operation, or are likely to do so with very little delay.

"Gold and Gold-fields.—Since our last summary but little has transpired in connection with our gold-fields affording us any cause of congratulation. Mining matters generally throughout the country remain in much the same condition. No new rushes of any importance have occurred, and although numbers of parties are engaged prospecting, their labours hitherto have been productive of but little good. Our escorts during the past month have been extremely fluctuating. Some weeks they have been a little in excess of those for the corresponding weeks of last year, whilst others have exhibited a considerable falling off. In one week the decrease amounted to over 23,000 ounces. The month's returns show a deficiency of 18,551 ounces 10 dwts. The total quantity of gold received from the several gold fields during the month of May was 165,916 ounces. The gold exported during May, 1860, is 161,314 ounces; amount shipped during the present year up to the end of April, 580,577 ounces. Total, 761,891 ounces. Other previous shipments for the year, as per customs entry, 61,051 ounces. Total during the present year, 822,942 ounces. The parties organised by the Government for prospecting Gipps Land have arrived at the various localities indicated as the scenes of their future operations. They comprise in all 40 men, divided into four parties, each under a leader of acknowledged ability and experience. They will prospect the whole of Gipps Land from the New South Wales boundary to the Yarra Yarra; the men have all of them been carefully selected for their mining experience and other necessary qualifications, are all in the highest spirits, and are sanguine of ultimate success. And if any reliance at all is to be placed on what are generally considered to be auriferous indications, as well as upon the geological formation of the country, there can, we think, be but little doubt that these expectations will be in some degree realised."

### FRANCE.

The following are extracts from the *Times* Correspondent, dated Paris, August 4:—

By this time you will have learnt that, contrary to the general belief prevailing here when I last wrote, the Powers have come to an agreement with respect to European intervention in Syria. It appears that telegraphic communications received yesterday morning smoothed away all difficulties, and that a conference held in the afternoon the measures to be taken were definitively agreed upon. The news of the favourable solution of this troublesome question produced a rise at the Bourse, which in the early part of the day had been suffering from depression, perhaps partly produced by a dull and pouring morning, worthy of November. General Beaufort d'Hautpoul, who commands the expedition, was to leave Paris last night or this morning. He has selected for his first aide-de-camp M. Boyer, a major of cavalry, who was long attached to the Staff of Marshal St. Arnaud. If I am rightly informed, the expedition will be composed as follows:—Two regiments of infantry of the Line (the 5th and 13th), 3,000 men; the 12th battalion of Foot Chasseurs, 1,000 strong; a battalion of Zouaves, 800 strong; a squadron of Spahis, one of Chasseurs d'Afrique, two of Hussars, two battalions of Artillery, and a company of Engineers. The numerical strength will be close upon 6,000 men. Russia, it is stated, will send from Cronstadt four ships of the line and two frigates—altogether, 600 guns.

Lord Dufferin, the British Commissioner for the Affairs of Syria, arrived in Paris yesterday.

The probability of an improved feeling between the French and English Governments, which may be founded on the Emperor's letter, is all that is needed to rouse the hostility to England of certain Paris journals, which at other times have written in another strain. I sent you yesterday a short extract from the *Debats*, in which it was declared that France must provide for her defence, for that the English people, called upon to pay large sums for fortifications and armaments, will expect something for their money, and, when they shall feel themselves stronger and better prepared than the French for a naval war, will be not unlikely to provoke a conflict. To-day the *Siecle* serves up the *Debats* paragraphs with a little acid dressing of its own. Certainly, the spirit of opposition can no further go. Every Englishman will smile at the idea of his Government seeking a war with France. There is one true line in the article of the *Debats*—the line in which it is said that the conqueror in such a contest would, at its close, assuredly find himself scarcely less ruined and mutilated than the conquered. This condition laid down, how can the writer suppose that England would provoke a war? It were loss of time, however, to argue against journalists who seek to instil into their readers apprehensions and opinions which they themselves assuredly do not entertain.

Paris, Sunday, August 5, 7 a.m.—It is probable that the whole of the troops composing the French expedition to Syria have by this time sailed, or will do so to-day, with the exception of the last battalion, which goes to-morrow with General Beaufort. This officer is said to be well acquainted with Syria, where he served for some time on the staff of Ibrahim Pacha, and I am assured that he expresses himself confident of maintaining order there with 6,000 men. The whole occupying force, as settled in Friday's Conference, to be supplied by the intervening Powers, is not to exceed 12,000 men, of which France supplies one-half. The consideration of the Russian demand (respecting interference in other Turkish provinces where troubles might break out) has been postponed. The complexion of recent accounts from Syria has been so bad—even allowing for exaggerations and repetitions—that the great Powers have doubtless felt it desirable to proceed to immediate action without waiting for diplomacy to have quite finished its task. The Paris papers of to-day, of all political shades, express their satisfaction at the solution of the difficulties which up to yesterday had threatened to be insurmountable, and at the consequent departure of the French troops. "This definitive agreement among the European Powers," says the *Constitutionnel*, "is the fulfilment of our most ardent wish. It moreover justifies completely what we ventured to expect, in these painful circumstances, from the generous spirit of all the Christian States, and we may be permitted to congratulate ourselves on such a result. We certainly still desired it; but so much had been said, so much had been done in these last days, that we hardly any longer hoped for it."

After the atrocities that have been perpetrated in Syria the *Constitutionnel* will find many, out of France as well as in it, who will share its satisfaction that a European intervention has at last been agreed to. We must be on our guard, however, against a false estimate of the results of such intervention. It is quite probable that General Beaufort will prove himself able to do what he is said to have confidently undertaken—viz., to keep Syria quiet with 6,000 French soldiers. If not, there are the 6,000 that are to be supplied by other nations, and there is a formidable naval force assembled and assembling off the Syrian coast and in Syrian ports. But another consideration is not to be lost sight of, and that is the possible effect in Turkey of the landing of Christian troops in the Sultan's dominions. Apprehensions are entertained, and cannot be looked upon as unreasonable or groundless, lest such intervention should prove the signal for fanatical Mussulman uprisings in other provinces of the empire; and, judging from the conduct of the Turkish troops in Syria during the late massacres, so far as we have yet been informed of it, it seems pretty clear that little or no reliance can be placed upon the Sultan's army when it becomes its duty to protect Christians from the outrages of Mahometans. The ill-commanded, ill-paid Turkish soldiers are more likely to aid in the carnage and share the plunder than to obey orders which their officers would very probably be afraid or unwilling strenuously to enforce. The composition of the Turkish army is pretty well known; with good officers and regular pay the men are an excellent material for soldiers. General Vivian and the officers of the Turkish Contingent at Kertch in 1855-6 can testify to this; but, efficient as it for the most part is, there is little discipline and obedience to be expected from Turkish soldiers in circumstances like the present. They might do their duty in the field against a foreign foe, as they did on various occasions during the last war against Russia, but interpose them between their Christian and Mahometan fellow-subjects, arrayed in hostile attitude against each other, and there is far more probability that they will strike in for the Crescent than defend the Cross. We shall soon see what Fuad Pacha does in Syria; he has some experience in such missions, and it is to be hoped he may do better than Chekib Effendi, of whose proceedings in the Lebanon, in 1845, M. St. Marc Girardin gives a lively account in the *Debats* of to-day. But it is not to Syria that I at present refer. Foreign troops and ships will there be at hand to supply, if necessary, Turkish shortcomings. Other and more remote parts of the Turkish empire must be watched with anxiety and attention. It was, doubtless, perfectly right and natural that the English and Turkish Ministers opposed the Russian proposal of a general intervention in whatsoever part of Turkey troubles might arise. The proposal from that quarter was, to say the least, suspicious. But it is necessary to admit the probability of such a state of things resulting as would amount to a civil war between Mussulmans and Christians in all the provinces of the empire, and as would render an extension of the intervention now limited to Syria almost inevitable. One can only hope that such forebodings may prove exaggerated.

### GERMANY.

The *Dusseldorf Gazette* says:—

Most of the journals only indulge in conjectures as to the interview at Toeplitz. We are able to assert that not only were several protocols signed, but also positive conventions on divers points. With respect to Italian affairs, the questions of Venice, Naples, the Pontifical States, and the general situation were discussed. Prussia declined making any engagement whatever relating to Venice—first, because such an engagement is foreign to her federal obligations; and next, because it might perhaps be regarded as a kind of provocation. But the two Sovereigns discussed the question, and reserved some stipulations, with a view to certain eventualities. As to Naples and the Pontifical States, Prussia declared that she regretted their present situation, and did not conceal her opinion that the Cabinet of Vienna might have prevented the catastrophe; but, she added, that so long as other States did not intervene, Germany could not, so much the more as it would only lead to other intervention, and would not save the thrones. It was agreed, as to the general situation of Italy, that a republican movement could not be tolerated, and that it was advisable to discourage any tendency towards a cession of territory to France, and to withdraw Italy as much as possible from French influence. With this view Prussia recommended Austria to take a less hostile attitude towards Sardinia. It was generally acknowledged that the restoration of the Dukes has become impossible, but there is an indisposition to sanction the annexation without requiring indemnities. Sardinia or Corsica might be employed for that purpose. The Eastern question was also discussed, but no resolution was taken on the subject.

### RUSSIA.

The following letter, containing some interesting details relative to the preparations being made by the Russian Government in consequence of the late events in Syria, is dated St. Petersburg, 28th of July:—

"Our Government is sending a flotilla from the Baltic to the coast of Syria. The new screw frigate General Admiral, whose crew is composed of 50 officers and 809 men, leaves to-day for Beyrout, where it is expected she will arrive in three weeks. Our squadron in the Mediterranean has already left for the same destination. The bulk of the Baltic fleet is at present at Sweaborg, where the Grand Duke Constantine, in his quality of High Admiral, has minutely inspected it. The greater part of that fleet is likewise to sail for Syria. Rear-Admiral Bandakoff is spoken of for the command of that squadron, to be composed of the screw ships of the line Wiborg, Constantine, and Orel, each of 74 guns; the Wola, of 84; the steam frigate Gromboi, of 45; the screw corvette Callivalla, of 14; and the steamer Kamschatka, of 18 guns. The irritation against the barbarians of Syria is intense among all classes of the population. Some Russian merchants at Moscow have just received direct news from China. Trade between Russia and the Celestial Empire is in a bad state. Internal disturbances are converting that vast empire into a waste. The insurgents are within 14 days' march of Pekin. They have occupied numerous provinces, and have captured a steamboat called the Tsin-Dzinon in the Imperial canal, and burnt Wan-dza-in, situated on the Yellow River, the sole medium of communication between Northern and Southern China."

The "Earth-Burst."—The following letter on this curious phenomenon has been addressed to the editor of the *Belfast News-Letter*:—"Sir—Notices of a remarkable "*earth-burst*" in the county of Antrim mountains having appeared in the *Ballymena Observer*, I visited the spot on Thursday, and the result of my inspection I now lay before your scientific readers. The situation is on the side of Slieve-na-Maddy mountain, about a mile and a half north of the village of Newtowncrommelin. On a slope of the wild, uncultivated mountain, going up the hill, we first meet with an enormous accumulation of broken masses of soil (black peat mould, the outer covering of the mountains in this district), scattered over a large extent of ground, some of enormous size, all of which have been carried out of the *pit*, which we next arrive at, and which is of great length, and extends over an acre of ground. The turf soil, five feet deep, has been completely *ejected*, thrown either on the sides or to the place which we have already noticed, while the sides are cut off with a wonderful precision. The ground for some distance at the rear is cracked, and divided with wide fissures. The "catastrophe" occurred about mid-day, and as no eye-witness can explain it, it remains for some of your friends to visit and examine this wonderful place. It might be interesting to add that some of the people have a tradition of a similar occurrence in that neighbourhood.—I am yours truly, F. N. Lett.—August 3, 1860."

The Castlerea Railway.—The permanent way on the Castlerea line is now open to Ballyhagan, within 6½ miles of Castlerea, and will be open to Lara on Saturday next. The contractors have no doubt of fulfilling their engagement of having the work completed by 1st October.—Twenty-six masons are now employed at the Castlerea station house, and 24 mile of rails were laid on the last week. The drainage will commence on Monday on the line from Castlerea to Ballyhaunis. The plans and estimates for that line are all prepared.

Lismore Steeple Chases.—These races are to come off on the 11th and 12th September, over a sporting country. The lovers of the turf are expected to muster in great force. An ordinary each day at the Devonshire Arms Hotel. We are obliged to hold over the advertisement until Wednesday.

Cork Quarterly Fair.—This fair was held on Friday. There was a great supply of cattle of all descriptions, but principally of young stores. Fat Cattle sold freely at from £3 to £3 5s. per cwt. and sink. There was a good supply of two years old that sold well, and a large number of yearlings, which generally, not being of a good quality, were sold cheap. A good many were sold for shipping. There was a very fair supply of sheep, a good many fat, and in good demand. Not many pigs. The sales were about 300 pigs, 510 sheep, and 711 cows.—*Cork Examiner.*

The Proposed Fortifications.—Cork.—The total estimated cost, including the purchase of land as follows:—Defences proposed by Commissioners, £190,000. Of this sum, £30,000 is proposed to be taken for the period between 1st August, 1860, and 1st August, 1861 to include purchase of land.

## THE IMPERIAL LETTER.

The Sovereign of France has issued a manifesto in his own hand, again assuring England and the world that the Empire is peace. England is ever ready to accept the friendship of France. From the first she has played a generous part towards the revived Empire of the Bonapartes; and even at this eleventh hour she is willing to overlook the many disquieting symptoms of the Napoleonic policy if she receive satisfactory proofs of the sincerity of the renewed overtures of the Imperial friendship. England, indeed, cannot lay aside her present plans for the national defences. These would be necessary even though a new Napoleon had never ascended the French throne. At a time when Louis Philippe, the "Citizen King" whose policy was pre-eminently that of peace, still reigned, the Duke of Wellington raised his aged voice to warn England of her perilous condition of defencelessness; and since then the many changes in the armaments of war, and especially the introduction of steam into naval warfare, have convinced the nation that we can no longer rely upon our old meagre means of defence. Whatever, therefore, may be the object of the Imperial letter, it must and will have no influence in arresting the measures of defence now so happily though tardily begun by the British nation. We are compelled to say, also, that though England is only too willing to accept the new and much-needed declaration that the Empire is peace, she can accept it only on the condition that the actual policy of Napoleon shall accord with his pacific declarations. We must have facts, not words. And the facts have still to be supplied.

However unwilling to criticise the Imperial letter in a spirit of scepticism, we cannot but consider with anxious regard the statements which his Imperial Majesty has, of his own accord, addressed to the English Government and people. His Majesty makes a pointed appeal to the Prime Minister of England to bear witness to the integrity of his professions. He says that Lord Palmerston knows by personal experience that the Imperial word has never been belied by the Imperial acts. We must believe the solemn assertion of the illustrious Monarch of a great nation; but are we not placed in a grave dilemma? It is a hard thing to accept the word of a foreign Sovereign to the disparagement of the truth and loyalty of an English Premier. It may indeed be that, in those interviews with Lord Palmerston at Compiegne, the Emperor made no secret of the agreement which he had contracted with Count Cavour at Plombieres. It may indeed be that he told his English guest that he was resolved to bring on and take part in a war against Austria in Italy. It may indeed be that subsequently he communicated to him the "family pact" contracted with the Sardinian Court, by which Savoy and Nice were pledged as a prospective recompense to Napoleon for his aid in the meditative war. But if this be the case—if the French Emperor really dealt fairly with Lord Palmerston—if the Imperial word was indeed kept with that integrity which he now appeals to Lord Palmerston to confirm—what are we to think of the statesman to whom the Sovereign of England has confided the guardianship of the country? If we are to believe in the honesty of the Emperor, we cannot believe in the honesty of the Premier. And our sympathies and respect lie more with the latter than with the former. We are sorry indeed to say that, even if the Emperor did tell all this to Lord Palmerston, his Majesty cannot be absolved from the charge of having concealed it from the English nation and its Government. All through the spring of 1859, his Imperial Majesty assured the British Government that France "had not armed," and that he was only desirous of a peaceful solution of the Italian question; and when an inquiry was made officially as to the truth of the report that a secret agreement had been come to between his Majesty and the Sardinian Government, with a view to hostilities against Austria, the reply was that the report was without foundation. It is most manifest that if the Emperor considers that he keeps good faith by being honest to a single statesman, and yet dishonest to the British Government, his idea of personal integrity is of no value whatever to this country in its official relations with him. But will Lord Palmerston, thus appealed to, bear witness that the word of the Emperor is true? Will he endorse the character of ingenuousness which Napoleon ascribes to himself? And if he does so, unfortunately there is only the more reason for alarm. For with what tenfold urgency does it become us to attend to our defences when the very statesman to whom the Emperor appeals as one whom he has honestly apprised of all his intentions, and who therefore ought best to understand the bearings of the Imperial policy, has solemnly warned the House of Commons that the armaments of our ally are menacing to the peace of Europe and the safety of our own country.

Another grave—indeed much graver—question is suggested by the statements of the Imperial letter. The Emperor Napoleon defends himself from the charge of aggressive ambition in the annexation of Nice and Savoy by saying that he could not help it—that the French people were resolved to have those provinces, and that he could not resist their wishes. In like manner his Majesty states that it is the clamours of his subjects which compelled him to plan a military intervention in Syria. The necessary inference from these statements, thus voluntarily and solemnly made, is of a very grave and disquieting kind. For, if the Emperor be thus unable to follow the policy which he approves—if the passion of his people for warlike glory or territorial aggrandizement prove so frequently too strong for him to withstand, is it not manifest that however sincerely desirous he may be of maintaining peace and friendship with England, the most honest and solemn professions on his part can form no guarantee, whatever, that the policy of France will accord with them? If the French nation shall clamour for the conquest of the Rhenish provinces as they clamoured for Nice and Savoy,—or if they clamour for war with England as we suppose we must believe they clamoured for war with Austria, the Emperor's own letter assures us that he would have no power to restrain their desires, and that all his previous purposes and professions of friendship would be reckoned of no account? Is not this a serious picture of the empire to be drawn by the Emperor himself?

These reflections cannot fail to force themselves upon the attention of every one who peruses the Imperial letter. They are natural—they are inevitable. We desire to go no further. We will not stop to weigh certain motives, to which, in the opinion of many, the appearance of such a letter at the present juncture is to be attributed. We shall not ask whether the relations of France with Russia are less stable than hitherto. We shall not inquire whether the alarmed and jealous attitude recently assumed towards the French Government by the German Powers, by the Swiss, and by the Belgians have not rendered it imperative that the Emperor should seek to allay the somewhat similar disquiet in this country—especially when he desires to obtain our assent to a French intervention in Syria. Neither are we anxious to inquire whether this friendly letter, like the Treaty of commerce and amity be not designed to lull us into a momentary confidence, and to strengthen the hands of the Manchester party and their allies in the Ministry, in order to avert an adverse vote in the House of Commons which would be extremely unpalatable to the Emperor, because showing that England is not so over-satisfied with his policy as to be willing to make any further sacrifices to the deceptive Treaty. Such questions we shall not discuss. All we say is, that we shall be happy if the Imperial policy accord with the Imperial letter. But, we repeat, there must now be facts, not words. This is necessary after what has passed. He made it his chief accusation that they had wholly mistaken the nature of the European crisis. He blamed them for having negotiated in the belief that it was France which desired war, whereas, said the noble lord, it was Austria! What does the noble Premier think of his discrimination now? With the secrets of Plombieres unveiled—with confession made as to the provisions of the *pacte de famille*, now painfully fulfilled by the cession of Savoy and Nice—what does the English people think of the tactics by which the late Government was displaced and the present one installed? With Lord Palmerston declaring that the country is menaced by the ambitious policy and vast armaments of the French Government, and with Lord John Russell recanting his errors and proclaiming that Germany after all is our only ally, can there be any doubt that the Liberal chiefs have led the country astray, and for more than a year have been obsequiously courting the alliance of the very Power which, they now admit, menaces us, and have been irritating and contemning those Teutonic States which are our best and most reliable allies?

The contrast between last year and the present is suggestive of most serious reflection. The Conservative Government regarded with quiet and watchful distrust the warlike policy of Napoleon III. Lord Palmerston is now forced to declare that that policy is menacing to England. And this after all the pains the Coalition Cabinet have taken to propitiate their powerful neighbour and faithful ally! Even the vaunted treaty of commerce and "amity," the Premier now tells us has failed in its most important object. He warns the country not to rely upon it, and that their only trust is in extending our fortifications and augmenting our fleet. Truly the country may now know how to appreciate the sound sense of Lord Malmesbury in foreign affairs, and the indefatigable exertions of Sir John Pakington in the administration of the navy. And when supporting the Premier in his tardy but praiseworthy efforts to uphold the power and safety of England, they cannot but feel that his speech was the severest possible condemnation of the past policy of himself and the Liberals, and the best and most effective of all tributes to the wisdom and patriotic energy of the late Conservative Government.—*Press.*

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAN, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egan, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features:—all sharp edges are avoided, [illegible] Teeth, from £5 5s.; [illegible] Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.
N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.
*Holloway's Pills and Ointment.*—Deranged stomach, sick head ache.—Our comfort, happiness, and security, depend on the knowledge that most diseases originate from apparently a trifling beginning, and the large proportion of them spring from inattention to the state of the stomach. Professor Holloway has turned his knowledge to useful account by discovering medicines which cure without exception, the attendants on disordered digestion. They ward off, likewise, the torturing sick headache. The Ointment should be well rubbed, twice daily, over the stomach, liver, and bowels, as then it penetrates, and, aided by the Pills, immediately works such a revolution as effectually promotes perfect digestion.

## THE CORPORATION.

A special meeting of the Municipal Council was held yesterday at the City Hall to nominate a member of the Council to fill the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business. At half-past one o'clock the chair was taken by

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

Present—Aldermen Atkinson, Reynolds, John, J.P.; Roe, D.L., J.P.; Lambert, J.P.; Moylan, J.P.; Mackay, J.P.; Curran, Hudson. Councillors Durdin, Baker, Wharton, M'Cann, Joseph, Acheson, French, Keating, Martin, Bonsall, Draper, Chambers, M'Birney, Plunkett, O'Neill, Dunne, J.P.; Tagart, Whelan, Cordner, O'Brien, Robert; Scally, Sweetman, Lalor, Kelly, Richard, J.P.; Meehan, Burke, Tracy, Vereker, McSwiney, Casson, J.P.; Sir T. O'Brien, Bart.

The minutes of the preceding meeting having been read,

The Lord Mayor stated that in pursuance of a resolution of the Council, a deputation had waited upon the Lord Lieutenant on Friday last in reference to the Galway subsidy. He was exceedingly happy to say that the result of that interview with his Excellency was most satisfactory. His Excellency had given the deputation clearly to understand that he had written to London on the subject of the subsidy, urging on the Ministry a favourable consideration of the subject. His Excellency further assured the deputation that he would again write to Government on the subject of the resolutions of the Council placed in his hands, and that he would do everything in his power in favour of the project. As they had already received answers from several of the Irish members stating that they would be in their places when the question came before the house, he the (Lord Mayor) had reason to believe the result would be satisfactory, and that the subsidy was safe. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Reynolds, as a member of the deputation, felt it his duty to congratulate the Corporation and the shareholders of the Atlantic Company, in whose interests the deputation appeared, on the reception which they had received from the Viceroy. The assurance which Lord Carlisle had given on the question of the subsidy was doubly valuable at the present critical period, because it tended to dispel the cloud which, until then, enveloped the character of the Government feeling with regard to the subsidy. If the present administration were opposed to the project there would have been more reservation upon the part of the Lord Lieutenant. There was no such reservation; but, on the contrary, the Lord Lieutenant threw out a wise suggestion that they should not relax their efforts on the subject, and if the Irish members were in their places, the subsidy would not be attended with danger. The Lord Lieutenant had inquired what night the debate would be likely to come on, but the deputation was unfortunately unable to inform his Excellency. Subsequently, he (Alderman Reynolds) had received a telegram from a gentleman who was watching the proceedings in London for them, and he informed him there would be a vote on the question to-morrow night, the 7th instant. Since then he had received a letter from the same source stating that Mr. Laing had given notice of moving for a supplemental vote for the subsidy on Thursday, the 9th inst., but if there should be an adverse vote on the paper duties, there was no knowing when the question might come on.

Alderman J. Martin (Fitzwilliam Ward) said that the Irish members of every shade of politics were in London at the present time, as a great party struggle was about coming on. It was to be hoped that every constituency in Ireland would anxiously watch the conduct of its representatives on the question of the subsidy; and, if any of them were absent, no matter of what shade of politics they might be, he hoped that no excuse would be taken from them at the next general election.

Alderman Reynolds said the petition adopted at the meeting held at the Mansion House already contained several hundred signatures. He suggested the propriety of sending the Corporation petition for presentation by Mr. Whiteside, who had pledged himself to support the question. His *locus standi* in the House of Commons was admittedly very great, and the petition would derive additional weight from the fact of his being made the medium of presenting it.

The Lord Mayor quite agreed with Alderman Reynolds' observations as regarded Mr. Whiteside, but he would require the concurrence of the Corporation before taking the step suggested by Alderman Reynolds. Sir Edward Grogan had shown the greatest possible anxiety for the success of the enterprise, and therefore he would not venture to send the petition to Mr. Whiteside for presentation without the general sanction of the council.

Alderman Reynolds said he would not suggest it should be sent to Mr. Whiteside, unless it were perfectly agreeable to Sir E. Grogan.

Alderman Martin (Fitzwilliam Ward) said he was perfectly satisfied, from what he knew of Mr. Whiteside and Sir E. Grogan, that neither would permit any petty jealousy to intervene, as both had the question at heart. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Curran was of opinion the petition should be entrusted to Sir E. Grogan for presentation. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Reynolds then moved that the petition be sent to Sir E. Grogan for presentation, and that Mr. Whiteside be especially requested to support its prayer.

The motion having been seconded, was unanimously adopted.

### THE MAYORALTY FOR 1861.

Alderman Kinahan said that at the last meeting of the Council he had the honour of proposing that Mr. John Ouseley Bonsall be nominated Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. That proposition, not having received the sanction of the house, the Conservative party were placed in rather an embarrassing position. They considered what was best to be done under the circumstances, as they were perfectly aware the majority was against what is called the Protestant section of the Council. Their embarrassment was materially increased by the existence of a resolution which had been adopted immediately after the rejection of Mr. Bonsall, to the effect that no man should be elected to the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, unless he took a pledge not to alter the decision of the present Chief Magistrate, as regards the admission of parties to the Freeman Franchise, by the right of grandbirth. That was a pledge sufficient to embarrass any gentleman seeking the office; and, therefore, he (Alderman Kinahan) had come to the determination of moving that no such pledge should be enforced, and that any gentleman elected should enter an the office free and unfettered. (Hear, hear.) When the present Lord Mayor was nominated he was asked to make no such pledges, and why should his successor. (Hear, hear.) He was very much gratified at seeing Alderman Lambert had placed a resolution on the paper proposing Mr. Acheson as a fit and proper person to be elected to the office. He (Alderman Kinahan) had come to vote for him, and he trusted he would be elected. As regarded the pledge sought to be enforced he would move "That, in the opinion of this Council it is not right nor expedient to require the Lord Mayor-elect for the ensuing year to make any declaration or pledge relating to the course to be pursued by him upon any judicial question brought before him, and that, therefore, the resolution requiring the Lord Mayor elect to take a pledge with reference to the question of the right of admitting freemen by grand-birth should be rescinded before nominating any person to be Lord Mayor for the year 1861." What he considered but a fair, straightforward and honest proposition, and one which should be adopted.

Alderman Lambert seconded the motion, and, in doing so said he felt confident that the good sense of the Council would support it. He could not, for the life of him conceive why any gentleman, whose position and character entitled him to fill the office of chief magistrate should be asked to take a pledge perfectly unconstitutional, if not illegal. It was much the same as asking a man going into the jury-box to give a pledge as to what verdict he would give previous to hearing the evidence. He did not know what Mr. Acheson's opinion was as to admission to the freeman franchise by the right of grand-birth, but he would say the proper course for him to pursue would be to take the opinion of the first law officers of the Crown on any such question, and be guided in his decision by that opinion. If the majority of the Council thought otherwise, they could bring the matter before the Court of Queen's Bench, and not seek to impose a pledge on any gentleman entering on the office, but permit him to discharge his duties fearlessly and faithfully. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the mover and seconder of the resolution referred to would see the necessity of having it rescinded before any gentleman was elected to fill the office.

Alderman Martin said he did not intend to make any observations on the subject, but fearing if he were to remain silent that some observations which had fallen from Alderman Kinahan, might be misconstrued, he would do so. Fearing still more, that the act of Alderman Lambert in proposing Mr. Acheson, might be taken to be the act of the Conservative party, he felt it incumbent on him to interfere. He did not mean to use one expression that would lead to angry discussion, but simply to state that the Conservative party were not cognisant of Alderman Lambert's intention to bring forward his notice of motion. The Conservative party did not concur in it, and it was, perfectly competent for them to consider who should be a fit and proper person to put forward as Lord Mayor. The proper issue for the present to take was, that until that pledge was withdrawn no gentleman should be elected to the office. (Hear, hear.) At the last meeting he cited the opinion of Mr. Codd, who made a most emphatic declaration when a similar pledge was tendered to Alderman Kinahan on the occasion of his nomination for the office. He hoped no gentleman would be found to accept the office if he were to be fettered by any such pledge. (Hear, hear.) The Act of Parliament obliged the Lord Mayor to make a suitable declaration that he would, to the best of his ability, decide matters brought before him, and the pledge contained in the resolution was at right angles with the statuable declaration imposed by the Act of Parliament.

Mr. George Roe stated that he was not aware of the course that either one party or the other intended to take on the present occasion, until he had heard the resolution proposed by Alderman Kinahan. He would have felt it his duty conscientiously to have voted against the resolution imposing such a pledge upon the new Lord Mayor, for he was altogether opposed to crippling any man, or depriving him of free liberty in the exercise of his duty. He would not take such a pledge himself, and would not ask any other man to take it. (Hear, hear.) The Corporation was held high in the estimation of the citizens, but they might rest assured if they adopted such an unsound principle as that suggested, the Corporation would fall very much in public estimation, and lose its character for usefulness. He sincerely regretted that such a step should have been taken by the party with whom he was associated, being always a thorough Liberal in politics. The present was not a political question, but a question of liberty as to whether they would tie up the hands of the gentleman to fill the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year or allow him to enter upon the duties of the office unfettered.

Alderman Reynolds considered that the last gentleman who had spoken had formed an erroneous opinion. The resolution then before the council was one that could not be put, because if they passed it they would be rescinding a resolution solemnly agreed to, which could not be done without notice. He would like to know what passage in the resolution adopted by the council after the rejection of Mr. Bonsall, was calculated to wound the feelings of any man. It did not pledge any new Lord Mayor to continue to reject all claims to the freeman franchise by the right of grand birth, but it only pledged him to maintain the judgment of the present Lord Mayor until the Queen's Bench or a court of competent jurisdiction reversed it. Mr. Martin, a Corinthian pillar of the law, never appealed against that decision, and he apprehended the reason of his silence was, because he knew it was a legal decision. He openly avowed, although he ignored the existence of either religious or sectarian feeling, that the present was a political question and one involving the purification of the freemen roll. From a return which he held in his hand, he ascertained that there were 700 or 800 freemen, admitted by the right of grand-birth, who invariably turned the scale at an election. Therefore, he was not prepared to blink the matter at all, but candidly admitted he considered it was a political question. He submitted that under the bye-laws, the Lord Mayor could not put a resolution which would be virtually rescinding a former resolution of the council.

The Lord Mayor said that by the 23rd bye-law he was precluded from doing so. It stated that no resolution of the Council could be rescinded or varied, except on notice specifying the objection, and referring to the resolution to be rescinded.

Alderman Martin said that after that decision further discussion on the matter became irregular.

Alderman Kinahan said if the question were further postponed any gentleman who might be ultimately elected to fill the office would have no time to make the necessary preparations.

Alderman Reynolds then moved that the question of nominating the Lord Mayor for the ensuing year be postponed to the first week in September.

Alderman Martin seconded the motion.

Alderman Lambert insisted that he was entitled to move his motion either as a substantive resolution or by way of amendment. He was of opinion that the sooner it was decided, whether the Conservative side of the house should have the nomination of the Lord Mayor for the ensuing year the better. (Hear, hear.) He had, after consultation with Alderman Atkinson, put a notice on the paper signifying his intention of proposing Councillor Acheson for the office, and he considered the council had reason to congratulate themselves that they had procured the services of a gentleman of Mr. Acheson's attainments and character. (Hear, hear.) He (Alderman Lambert) felt it his duty to persist in his motion, fully convinced that Mr. Acheson would perform the duties of Chief Magistrate with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of all parties in the Council. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Curran said he would feel happy in seconding the nomination of Mr. Acheson, provided that that gentleman subscribed to the resolution passed by the council, on the motion of Alderman Reynolds. (Hear, hear.) He did not think it would in the slightest degree confuse Mr. Acheson, if he gave the council to understand, without formally pledging himself on the matter, that as long as the decision of the present Lord Mayor with respect to the admission of freemen by grand birth was unappealed from he would maintain the law as it at present stood. Under all the circumstances he was of opinion it would be better to adjourn the question of nomination for a month, so that all the members of the council might have an opportunity of making up their minds definitely on the course they would pursue.

Mr. Martin (Fitzwilliam Ward), had hoped that the good sense, taste, and judgment of Alderman Lambert would have dictated to him the propriety of acceding to the fair and reasonable proposition which had been made for an adjournment. If there was one member of the council more than another who ought to acquiesce in that adjournment, that individual was Alderman Lambert. No man was more unanimously supported by his party during his year of office than Alderman Lambert; and he (Mr. Martin) could not help expressing his opinion that that gentleman should be the last to have had the audacity to come forward, in his individual capacity, to propose any gentleman for the office of Lord Mayor, without having first taken counsel with his own party. (Hear, hear.) Had Alderman Lambert adopted the proposition for adjournment, the whole question could have been discussed in a proper place, and the gentleman who by custom, had alternately the right of nomination, would have had ample opportunity of considering whom they considered a fit and proper person to be put forward as Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. (Hear, hear.) Some of them might have considered that Councillor Bonsall ought to be nominated, and others might have come to an opposite conclusion, but be that as it might, as a matter of fair play, he appealed to the Liberal portion of the Corporation whether they would like to be treated by any individual amongst them as Alderman Lambert had deigned to treat the Conservative party. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Lambert—While I am willing to accord to every gentleman freedom of discussion, I am not willing to allow Mr. Martin, or any other man, to use towards me the word "audacity." I have acted in this matter to the best of my judgment, and I think the word "audacity" should not be applied to me in a deliberative assembly. (Hear, hear, and "Order, order.")

Lord Mayor—I was unwilling to interpose, but I felt the expression used by Mr. Martin was too strong.

Mr. Martin—With all respect to your lordship's opinion, I do not concur in it. The word "audacity" is not only perfectly parliamentary, but peculiarly applicable to Alderman Lambert's conduct on this occasion. (Cries of "Oh, oh," and "Order, order.")

Lord Mayor—I would much rather you would withdraw it.

Mr. Martin—I would do so if I could find a word better suited to Alderman Lambert's conduct.

Alderman Lambert—I will permit Mr. Martin, after that statement, to use any language he thinks proper towards me. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Mayor—He thinks it to be only a Parliamentary phrase.

Alderman Lambert—I think it a very impertinent observation. Loud cries of "Hear, hear," and some confusion.)

Mr. Martin—I ask, is it Parliamentary for the gentleman smarting under the justice of my remarks, should now make use of such an unparliamentary observation? (Hear, hear.) Mr. Martin continued to say that he was not, however, so thin-skinned as the worthy alderman happened to be; but, although he was not himself very choice or select, occasionally, in his language, in the present instance he was most anxious that he (Mr. Martin) should adhere to the strictest rules of Parliamentary etiquette. (Hear, hear.) He appealed to the gentlemen who were opposed to him in politics, but with whom, on general questions, he had the greatest pleasure in co-operating, whether, if the Conservatives were to be left a shred of the right to put forward a gentleman of their own selection for the office of Lord Mayor, they should not be allowed to exercise that right unfettered, and whether they would not scout the notion that any gentleman, no matter how high in standing, should be tolerated, without consultation with the party whom he professed to represent, to propose any member on his own individual responsibility. He did not intend to canvass on this occasion the merits of Mr. Acheson, nor did he mean to express any opinion as to who should be Lord Mayor. He was of opinion that until Alderman Reynolds' resolution was disposed of they were not in a position to propose any candidate. It was but fair that the Conservative gentlemen should be allowed the opportunity of making their selection, not at the suggestion of any number of individuals, but with the full consent, concurrence, and approbation of the whole party. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Lambert—Alderman Curran, do you second my resolution that Councillor Acheson be nominated Lord Mayor. I am willing that it should be received as an amendment on the motion of adjournment.

Alderman Curran—I do.

The Lord Mayor was about putting the question when Mr. Taggert objected to the council being called upon to vote until they had heard Mr. Acheson's opinions.

Alderman Reynolds said his lordship could not, consistently with the resolution on the books, put the amendment of Alderman Lambert, without the candidate first pledging himself not to interfere with the decision of the present Lord Mayor, with respect to the admission of freemen by grand-birth. He considered it was a pledge which any honourable man might take; and he never would be a party to the tinkering system suggested by Alderman Curran. The candidate should avow openly and manfully whether he was prepared to subscribe to the resolution, or that he was not. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. M'Birney was of opinion that the question should be postponed.

Mr. Acheson said that so far as he himself was concerned, he wished the question to be decided that day. (Hear, hear.) He was not an advocate for adjournment, and no matter what was done he would take it as a compliment if they came to a decision at once. Alderman Reynolds had demanded from him a decided answer on the subject of the admission of freemen by grand-birth, and he should have it; but, before he gave that answer, he should be permitted to make a few observations in reference to what had fallen from Mr. Martin gen- It was a matter of notoriety that since the debate upon the water question, when he took part with the liberal members of that house, he had been followed by Mr. Martin with venom and hostility. He had not mentioned his name before, but he did so now, and although he had not solicited the office of Lord Mayor, it was well known that it was the feeling of the citizens of Dublin he should occupy it. (Hear, hear.) He had, however, been made a scapegoat, and followed with venom and hostility, because he took part with the liberal members upon the water bill. (Hear, hear). Mr. Martin, who was well acquainted with the rules of the house, drew up the resolutions proposed by Alderman Kinahan. He knew when he did so, that the word "rescind" was illegal, that the result would be it could not be put from the chair; but he had an object in view, and what was that object? It was a matter of notoriety, when Mr. Bonsall was rejected, Mr. Martin was to be proposed as Lord Mayor; and his object now was to get a month to consider.

Mr. Martin—I rise to order. Mr. Acheson has no right to make a statement on a matter of which he is totally ignorant. He is not stating what is the fact.

Lord Mayor—I think you had better avoid personal reference at present.

Mr. Martin—I think furthermore——

Mr. Acheson—Sit down if you please.

Mr. Martin—If your lordship permits Mr. Acheson to indulge in this line of discussion, I hope you will afford me the opportunity of replying. (Cries of order, order.)

Mr. Acheson continued to say Mr. Martin was anxious for an adjournment, that he himself, of a particular friend of his, might have the opportunity this day month to oppose him. (Hear, hear.) Now he would come to the other question. He found it at a portion of the oath which was taken by the Lord Mayor, imposed upon the obligation of faithfully fulfilling the duties of his office, according to the best of his judgment. Alderman Reynolds, for whose ability he entertained the highest respect, had got himself into a mess, and he did not know how he could get out of it. (Laughter.) He had frankly avowed that this freemens' question was a political one. The freemen were a thorn in the side of the Liberal party, and it was quite natural for them to get rid of it. (Hear, hear.) He succeeded in getting at the blind side of the house, and they passed a resolution which demanded an impossibility. No gentleman could take the pledge required by that resolution. He (Mr. Acheson) would never take it, because it was impossible that he should bind himself to do what might be wrong. (Hear, hear.) The Corporation should, out of its own funds, get this question decided by the Court of Queen's Bench, and should not by subterfuge and paltry tricks bind any gentleman to do that which, in his heart and soul, he believed to be wrong. (Hear and cheers.)

Alderman Atkinson said the result of enforcing Alderman Reynolds' resolution would be to deprive the Conservative party of the right of nominating any member of their body to the office of Lord Mayor.

Alderman Reynolds said he never understood the compact which had been entered into between the two parties to mean that the Lord Mayor should alternately be a Conservative and a Liberal. He understood it to mean that he should be alternately a Protestant and a Catholic.

Mr. J. Dunne was of opinion that this question should be decided now. He would vote for Mr. Acheson, provided he took the pledge. ("Hear, hear," and "Oh, oh").

Mr. Plunkett said he was not prepared to leave anything to the discretion of the Conservative party, having witnessed their conduct in the management of the affairs of the South Dublin Union, where they had a majority.

The Lord Mayor then put the amendment, that Councillor William Acheson should be nominated Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. His lordship declared the amendment lost.

A division having been called for, the following gentlemen voted against the amendment:—Aldermen Moylan, Dowling, Sir T. O'Brien, J. Reynolds; Councillors Durdin, M'Birney, Cordner, Bonsall, Burke, Draper, Martin, Tagart, Meehan, O'Neill, Whelan, Dunne, Lalor, Plunkett, Robert O'Brien, Scully, Sweetman, Macan, Baker, M'Swiney, Keating, French, Josephs, Tracey. For—Aldermen Kinahan, Mackey, Lambert, Atkinson; Councillors Roe, Curran, Vereker (Hon.), Acheson, Chambers, Casson, Wharton.

The amendment was accordingly declared lost, by a majority of 28 to 11. The original motion for an adjournment was then put, and a division having been taken, there appeared 26 for, and 11 against. The original motion was accordingly carried.

On the motion of Mr. Tagart, seconded by Mr. Josephs, the water bailiffs at present in office were re-appointed.

Mr. George Roe moved that the resignation of Councillor Codd be accepted without a fine. He could not help expressing his regret that not only the council but the citizens had lost the valuable services of Mr. Codd. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bonsall seconded the motion.

Mr. Martin, Alderman Reynolds, and Alderman Curran, severally bore testimony to the great loss which the Council would sustain by the resignation of Mr. Codd.

The motion was then put and unanimously adopted. The council then separated.

## Police Intelligence.

### HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Michael Burke and Joseph Miley were each sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment. Burke for the unlawful possession of a quantity of hay, and Miley for the unlawful possession of a quantity of apples.

Eugene M'Guinness and Henry Mears were brought up in custody of Police-constable 148 D, charged with assaulting Patrick Sheahey, striking, and knocking him down, in Lower Mercer-street, between one and two o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst., and also with placing their hands on his mouth, and attempting to pick his pocket when he was on the ground.—They were sent for trial at the Commission.

John Gunnell was committed for trial for violently assaulting Thomas H. Halpin, at the Coombe, by stabbing him in the neck with a knife, between six and seven p.m., on Monday evening. The complainant stated that the prisoner and some others were in his room, at 19, Coombe, when they commenced the quarrel. He turned them out, and, subsequently, while speaking to the prisoner at the door, they had a dispute, which led to blows. During the scuffle between them the prisoner struck the complainant twice in the neck with an open penknife. The prisoner was arrested by Police-constable 44 A.

Thomas Gibson was charged with violently assaulting Edward Maguire, between eleven and twelve o'clock on Saturday, in Meath-street, thereby injuring him so much that he is dangerously ill in the Adelaide Hospital.—The case was remanded.

The Rev. Anthony M'Entire, described as a clergyman belonging to the Methodist persuasion, was brought up in custody of Inspector Armstrong, of the E division, under the following circumstances. It appeared that the rev. defendant was charged at the Police-station by a carman for not paying him his fare. He handed the inspector his card, upon which he saw inscribed the name "Rev. Anthony M'Entire." It struck the Inspector, who had read a letter published in the Irish Times of the 28th July, and signed J. T. Duncan, M.D., 12, Gardiner-street, concerning a Reverend Mr. M'Entire, who had obtained money from him on, he believed, the untrue allegation that he was about to emigrate, within a fortnight, with his family to America, to join a congregation which was waiting for him. The Inspector's suspicions being excited, he searched the person of the defendant, upon whom he found a copy of a begging letter, a collection-book, containing a list of subscriptions, amounting to more than £150. The first page of the collection-book was printed, having the most respectable names, including that of Lord Carlisle; the remainder of the names was in the handwriting of the persons subscribing. The Inspector also stated that the period to which Mr. Duncan alluded to, as that upon which the defendant had stated to him he was going away, was January last.

The rev. defendant stated his case was *bona fide*, and that he had publicly refuted the charge brought against him by Mr. Duncan, in his letter to the Irish Times.

The case was remanded until Friday next.

### CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—MONDAY.

Ann Butler was charged with attempting to pick the pocket of a girl named Ann Foran, at Parkgate-street, on Sunday evening.—She was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in the first instance and then to be sent to a reformatory for five years.

George Woods, of Liverpool, was brought up on remand, charged with the unlawful possession of a gold watch which he was endeavouring to pawn when arrested. The owner of the watch, a Mr. Walker, of Liverpool, appeared at the office yesterday, and identified it as his property.—The prisoner was transmitted to Liverpool for trial.

Patrick Maguire was charged with assaulting Police-constable James Moore, in Capel-street, on Sunday.—He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

James Mara, a pauper inmate of the South Dublin Union, was brought up in custody of Acting-inspectors Magrath and Doyle, of the G division, charged with breaking open a box in the bath-house of the above institution, on the night of the 4th instant, and taking therefrom three coats, four trousers, a vest, four shirts, two pairs of boots, hat, handkerchief, and a purse containing £1 5s 11d, the property of John Cassells and Thomas Michael O'Hara, inmates also. The prisoner was arrested in Great Denmark-street with the property in his possession.—He was sent for trial at the commission.

Eliza Thompson was brought up in custody of Police-constable 35 C, charged with attempting to drown herself in the Liffey on the 29th ult.—She was committed for three month's in default of bail.

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### BIRTHS.

Brooke—August 1, at Sion Cottage, Carisbrook, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. Henry Brooke, of a son.
Hutton—August 3, at Summer-hill, Dublin, the wife of Lucius Hutton, Esq., of a daughter.
Mateer—August 3, at the Manse, Kilkeel, the wife of the Rev. S. Mateer, of a son (still-born).
Owen—August 2, at Totnes, Devon, Lizzie, wife of Thomas E. Owen, Esq., of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

Auld and Pemberthy—August 2, in the Cathedral, Derry, by the Rev. W. S. Keene, assisted by the Rev. William Craig, John Auld, Inverary, Sydenham, near Belfast, to Lila, youngest daughter of J. B. Pemberthy, Esq., H.M.'s Customs.
Boileau and Nugent—August 2, in London, Francis George Manningham Boileau, second son of Sir John Peter Boileau, Bart., of Ketteringham, Norfolk, to Lady Henrietta, eldest daughter of Sir George Nugent, Bart., of West Harding, in same county.
M'Gwire and Humphreys—August 2, by special license, at Ballyhaise Church, county Cavan, by the Rev. [illegible], youngest son of the late William John M'Gwire, Esq., of Rostrevor, county Down, and grandson of the late Earl Annesley, to Anne Elizabeth, daughter of William Humphreys, Esq., of Ballyhaise House, county Cavan.

### DEATHS.

Cooper—July 31, at Henrietta-street, Bath, Col. John Cooper, of 7th Bombay Native Infantry, aged 66.
Langtry—August 1, Lisnisk, Tandragee, county Armagh, Mary, wife of John Langtry, Esq., in her 80th year.
Orr—July 30, at [illegible], Coleraine, Mrs. Jane Orr, aged 73 years.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] Havelock [s.], Glasgow, goods; Standard [s.], Liverpool, goods; [illegible]; Duke of Cornwall [s.], London, goods; Duchess of Kent [s.], Liverpool, goods; [illegible] Wexford, [illegible]; Sea Nymph [s.], Holyhead, goods. Eleven colliers.

Sailed—[illegible], Constantinople; Havelock [s.], Glasgow, goods; Standard [s.], Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent [s.], Belfast, goods; Windsor, [s.], Liverpool, goods; Iron Duke, [s.], Liverpool, goods; Sea Nymph [s.], Holyhead, goods; [illegible].

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR, AUGUST 7.
1-46 Morning. 2-8 Evening.

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